Tuesday, May 16, 1972
Visakha 26, 1894 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 16, 1972/Vaisakha 26, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE. ALLEGED MANHANDLING OF MEMBER BY WILLINGDON HOSPITAL STAFF

श्री चन्द्र शैलानी (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सदन का सदस्य हू और आप मेरी हालत देखिये। विलिंग्डन अस्पताल के डाक्टरों ने घंटे भर तक मुझे बन्द रक्खा है और बुरी तरह से मारा है। आज सुबह मेरे भतीजे का, जो मेरे साथ रहता है और पढ़ता है, ऐक्सिडेंट हो गया। जब मेरा भाई उसको लेकर अस्पताल के इमर्जेंसी वार्ड में पहुंचा तो उसको वहां पर बुरी तरह से फटकारा गया। जब मैं वहा गया तो गेट कीपर ने मुझे अन्दर नहीं जाने दिया। मैंने कहा कि मैं मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट हू और मुझको जाने का अधिकार है, तो उस ने कहा कि इस तरह के सैकड़ों एम० पी० आते है। मेरा गरेबान पकड़ कर दो धक्के मारे। जब मैं अन्दर चला गया तो डाक्टर ने अपने स्टाफ के लोगों से मुझे पिटवाया। यह हालत है।

आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि उस डाक्टर ने फोर्थ क्लास के कर्मचारियों को मेरे खिलाफ भड़काकर एजिटेशन करवाया है। इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य और संसद्-कार्य मंत्री भाई श्री राज बहादुर भी वहां मौजूद थे और इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य श्री शशि भूषण भी मौजूद हैं, जिन्होंने इस वाक्ये को अपनी आंखों से देखा है। हो सकता है कि अगर पुलिस की मदद मुझे नहीं मिलती तो मुझको जान से भी मार दिया जाता। मुझे आधे घण्टे तक कमरे में बन्द रखा गया और मेरी इतनी बेइज्जती की है कि मैं समझता हूं कि दुनिया की किसी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर की नही हुई होगी। मेरी यह हालत है। तमाम कुर्ता फटा हुआ है और यह सदन के सामने है।

मैं आप से निवेदन करूगा कि इस सम्मानित सदन की मर्यादा को कायम रखने के लिये आप इस सम्बन्ध मे पूर्ण जानकारी करे और जिन्होंने मेरे साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया है उनको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दें, अन्यथा इस देश और इस सदन की मर्यादा का क्या होगा, यह मैं कह नही सकता (**व्यवधान**) ..

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा सीरियस मामला है।

श्री चन्द्र शैलानी : मैं आपसे नम्र शब्दों मे निवेदन करता हू कि मेरा मस्तिष्क सतुलन मे नहीं है मुझे गालिया दीं, मुझे पिटवाया, मुझे इसकी चिन्ता नही, लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का होता है कि मैने कहा कि मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी से और श्री दीक्षित से इस की शिकायत करूगा तो रमा कान्त नामक डाक्टर ने हजारों अपशब्द इस देश की प्रधान मन्त्री के लिये और स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री श्री दीक्षित के लिये कहे जिनको मैं बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता था। जब इस तरह की व्यवस्था अस्पतालों में है तो मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आगे इसका न जाने क्या अंजाम होगा।

An HON. MEMBER : What is the name of the hospital ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI : Willingdon Hospital, Emergency Ward. संसद् कार्य मन्त्री महोदय आ गये है, यह उन की आंखों के सामने का वाकया है। इस झगड़े

का कुछ हिस्सा मंत्री महोदय को भी पता है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : A very serious matter, Sir.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : A very serious matter.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : यह बहुत ही अहम सवाल है। यह एक सम्मानित सदस्य का ही सवाल नहीं है, सारे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों का सवाल है, इस सदन की गरिमा का सवाल है। इस मामले को बहुत सीरियसली टेक-अप करना चाहिये। उन डाक्टरों के खिलाफ, जिन्होंने माननीय सदस्य को अपमानित किया है, सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये और कड़ी सजा देनी चाहिये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वयं इस मामले को टेक-अप करे। आप विशेषाधिकार के मामले को लें और इसको विशेषाधिकार समिति को रिफर करे, जिससे ऐसा हो सके कि आगे चल कर इस तरह का कोई दुर्व्यवहार न हो सके।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr. Raj Bahadur was present. Let him say what he saw and let us hear him. There is a very serious matter.

डा० कैलाश (बम्बई दक्षिण) : मैं इस अस्पताल मे दो तीन बार जा चुका हूं। मेरे साथ ऐसा नहीं हुआ, लेकिन आम व्यक्ति के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार हुआ करता है। मैं चुप रह सकता था, लेकिन जब इस प्रकार का व्यवहार यहां के किसी सभासद् के साथ हो सकता है तो आम जनता के साथ क्या व्यवहार होता होगा। मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है। इस अस्पताल में जितने भी इस कांड मे जो डाक्टर्स हैं जो मैट्रन्स है और जो नर्सेज हैं उन्हें बुला कर पूछा जाना चाहिये। श्री राज बहादुर वहां मौजूद थे। मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करूंगा ...(**व्यवधान**)

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: They should be brought before this House, here and now.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : सबसे पहले डाक्टरों और कर्मचारियों को सस्पेंड किया जाये।

श्री चन्द्र शैलानी : मेरे भतीजे की हालत देख लीजिये। इतना भारी ऐक्सिडेंट हुआ (**व्यवधान**) अगर पुलिस मेरी मदद न करती तो मैं यहा नहीं आ पाता।

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : मै सरदार दरबारा सिंह को देखने के लिये नर्सिंग होम गया तो मैं ने पाया कि बहुत बड़ी भीड थी उसमे पुलिस वाले श्री शैलानी को निकाल कर कहीं से ला रहे थे। उन की हालत बहुत दुःखी और परेशान थी और आंखों मे आसू थे। उनके भतीजे को मैं ने देखा, उसके पैर में काफी चोट थी। मै ने पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे साथ ज्यादती हुई है, मेरे साथ मार पिटाई हुई है। मै ने कहा कि पहला काम आप यह कीजिये कि अपने भतीजे की मरहम पट्टी करवाइये क्यों कि खून नहीं निकलना चाहिये। तब यह उधर गये। जब लौट कर मैं चीफ मेडिकल आफिसर के कमरे में पहुचा तो वहा पुलिस के अफसर उनकी रक्षा किए हुए थे। मैंने उनको तसल्ली दी। उन्होंने सारा हाल बतलाया। पुलिस वालो ने मुझसे कहा कि इनके साथ ज्यादती हुई है। वह घेराव जैसी स्थिति मे थे, ऐसा उन्होने कहा।

मैंने प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय से बातचीत की। श्री उमाशंकर जी मिले नही। वह खुद अस्पताल गये हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि वह मामले की छान बीन करेंगे। मैं खुद दुःखी हूं कि उनके साथ यह घटना घटी है। कैसे घटी, क्यों घटी, क्या हुआ, इसका मुझे पता नहीं, लेकिन मैंने देखा कि वह काफी दुःखी और परेशान थे। काफी वहां मजमा था और उत्तेजना थी।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : डाक्टर को सस्पेंड करना चाहिये और बार आफ दि हाउस के सामने लाना चाहिये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We want to know about this. We want to have a

correct statement of facts before the House adjourns for lunch.

MR. SPEAKER : It is very shocking. It is really very sad that this thing happened. Half an hour earlier when I was sitting in my chamber, my Secretary told me that Mr. Shailani's brother wanted to speak to me on telephone and the incident had happened as Mr. Shailani himself had stated to you. Later on, I tried to contact Mr. Shailani. I was told, he was still in the hospital. Then my Secretary told me that he was not available. Later on I was told, he was in the Chief Medical Officer's room. In the mean while, I immediately sent our very senior officer of the Watch and Ward, of the rank of S.S.P. to go to the hospital and try to contact Mr. Shailani's brother and let me know the position if there is any deterioration. After all it is our duty to take our men there and see that nothing bad goes. In the mean while, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs met me and he told me that he happened to be there in the hospital and was very sad that it happened.

Then, just while coming a few minutes earlier, I was able to trace the doctor, Dr. Bist, and he told me this. This is about 3 minutes back. I said : I am trying to contact Mr. Shailani, he is not at his house. He said he is in his room. So, some 2 minutes back he said he is still in his room and he could connect me. I said, it is almost 11 now. So this is his version and I see Mr. Shailani sitting here. His brother was not traceable. It is all very sad ; I told the doctor that hospitals are meant to save the people and not to kill them. The Minister told me that when he was there, the policemen met him. The policemen told him that they had almost killed the man. Their attack was so severe. The police had not reached and the Class IV people and others had almost finished the man. They advised the Minister also to save himself. This is the position.

So, whatever the House decides, at least I find this, they may be good to the V I Ps. and some others. But every time they try to bring the Members of Parliament, while talking to each other, or to the public, in contempt, telling them that they are not being allowed to work because of these V.I.Ps. I remember one day we wanted to know many V.I.Ps. were there and we could not know. They may be 5 or 6 because, after all, we are about 700 or 800 persons, including Rajya Sabha and ourselves ; somebody is bound to be ill ; some are old people and there might be some accidents and other things. So, if they go there, if this House has given them certain privileges, it does not mean that they should talk contemptuously about them. I do not like that at all. This is what I have been hearing. It is a different matter if the Minister and I go, and they show special attention. But then, the whole objective is lost if after we leave, there is a laughter amongst the people. That is all. I think this atmosphere that was being created is also responsible for today's incident. I wish the Minister would inquire fully into the Matter and come before the House with a full report. Then we should seriously take up this matter, say, in a Committee or in the House. After all, if this is the treatment meted out to the elected representatives of the people, what about the people themselves ? What about the public ? I know they are a little hard-worked, over worked ; but that does not mean that they should behave in this way. As public men, we get up early in the morning, keep on meeting people and do a lot of work, attending this House. I know that some of us are still awake at midnight : then we go to work early in the morning. We do not grumble. Why should these public servants do it like that ?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) : Because they are masters.

MR. SPEAKER : My full sympathies are with Shri Shailani. We are always with you. We really feel ashamed that this has happened. I tell you we will see that this is never repeated and full action is taken in the matter. Thank you.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I would like to add that Shri Shashi Bhushan was also there. He played a helpful and noble part in trying to relieve the situation.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Construction of Jaldhakha Hydro-Electric Project (North Bengal)

*842. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) when the work on the construction of the Jaldhakha Hydro-electric Ptoject (North Bengal) was started and when it was scheduled to be completed ;

(b) the original estimated expenditure on the entire project, the revised estimate and the expenditure actually incurred till date ;

(c) the progress made so far and the time by which it is expected to be commissioned ; and

(d) the factors responsible for delay in commissioning the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The work on the construction of the Jaldhaka Hydro Electric Project was started in early 1960. The project was then scheduled to be completed in 1964.

(b) The original estimated cost of the project was Rs. 4.45 crores. The revised estimated cost as indicated by the West Bengal State Electricity Board is Rs. 15.34 crores. The revised estimate has not yet been received. The expenditure incurred upto the end of 1970-71 was Rs. 13.97 crores and the anticipated expenditure during 1971-72 is Rs. 0.75 crore.

(c). The barrage across the river is nearing completion and the erection of the gates will be over next month. Two sets of 9 MW each had been commissioned by June 1967 and have been in service since then. The third set of 9 MW is expected to be commissioned shortly.

(d) The catastrophic floods in River Jaldhaka in August 1964 and October 1968 caused land-slides, destroyed roads leading to the project and transmission lines causing a set back to the construction of the project. Some of the features of the project had to be altered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I usually do not wish to tax Dr. Rao because he is helpful and knowledgeable. May I ask (a) when this project will be commissioned, and (b) what percentage of the need of electricity of North Bengal will be met by this, and what steps are going to be taken to meet the need in full ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : There are two units functioning and a third is being commissioned. I hope it will be ready in another few months.

In regard to North Bengal, it is a fact that it has got very little power. Actually, it is only Jaldhaka that supplies some power ; otherwise, it has not got it. But there are two things we are trying to do. One is to get immediately power from Assam and Purnea. In both places, we are putting up transmission lines. We are trying to expedite it somehow, there is a little delay. I am told that it will be ready in a year's time. When these two lines are constructed we will have about 20-25 MW of power, and even more. It will at least meet the emergency needs of the area.

Also, we are trying to shift a thermal power unit from South Bengal to North Bengal. Then we are trying to put up a big station at Dhalkola which will serve both North—and South—Bengal and North Bihar and possibly Bangla Desh. This project is going to be put up soon before the Technical Advisory Committee. After it is approved, further action will be taken.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Dr. Rao omitted to mention the date by which he feels this plant will be commissioned and how much of the requirements of North Bengal will be met by this.

DR. K. L. RAO : Jaldhaka ? As I have already said, it has three units of 9 MW each. You can always count upon two units. So 18 MW will be there. They are already there now. The third units is expected to be commissioned before the end of this year, may be in another two or three months. The power that we expect from that station will be about 18 mw.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : My second question is this. An enquiry committee was set up to enquire into the malpractices, failures and corruption charges against the Jaldhaka authorities. The committee has submitted a report. May I ask the hon. Minister to tell us what action the Government has taken on that report ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Yes, Sir. A committee was appointed by the Government of West Bengal ; and we have not been told about that. In fact, I have asked for a report about that, and they sent me a copy of the report in 1970, and they have intimated that the

Government of West Bengal has not taken any decision, They have not sent any comments. So, we are considering what further action can be taken at this end.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Sir, in view of the statement of the hon. Minister in the last line of his main answer, namely, "Some of the features of the project had to be altered," and in view of the fact that the Jaldhaka project was seriously affected due to floods and other reasons, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he has gone into the very root of the matter, that these trouble are being created because of the upper reaches of the river—one is from Sikkim and the other is coming from Bhutan, and if so, what measures he should like to take so that there may not be any further devastation caused by the floods or the landslides ? May I also know whether he proposes to have a sort of a reservoir in the upper reaches of the river just at the junction of Sikkim and Bhutan, which should save much of the troubles of this project ?

DR K. L. RAO : This project is situated right in the midst of the Himalayas in the deep regions and such rivers always give trouble. It is not only here, but also smaller projects like those in Jammu and Kashmir at, Chinani, in Himachal Pradesh, at Une and so on At the beginning, we were trying to develop power by putting up small power stations. Hereafter, we will not go in for smaller stations from hill streams. We are going to develop power in a big way, because we are getting a bigger quantum of power in the country. I do not think it is really possible or useful to construct any more reservoirs on Jaldhaka, except for flood control.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Ranen Sen.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : You are spending Rs. 15 crores. How will you save this project ? You have not gone deep into the matter.

DR. K. L. RAO : Well, Sir, we are doing everything possible in regard to this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry I have called another hon. Member. You should not put any question without my permission. I have already called another hon. Member. Now that the Minister is telling him something, let him complete it.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has already completed it.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I was repeating my old question. The hon. Minister mentioned the State of Jammu and Kashmir and other places. I referred to this particular project of Jaldhaka.

MR. SPEAKER : Even for repeating it, you should get my permission. When I have already called the next Member, I did not know that you will get up again. Dr. Ranen Sen.

DR. RANEN SEN : In view of the fact that almost every year there is flood in North Bengal in a big or a small way, as a result of which water goes into the Jaldhaka turbines and other things, may I know what steps the Government of India has taken to see that this Jaldhaka project which is producing electricity is saved from the ravages of water every year ?

DR. K. L RAO : As I have submitted, some features of the project have been altered which will make the project safe against normal possible damage due to the river. One of the things that has been done was this. Formally, there were open channels. But now they have covered them, so that even if the landslides occur they would not affect the power. The only precuation they will have to take further would be that when the river is in very high floods and when a lot of boulders roll, they should not generate power at that time. That is what is done elsewhere ; that is, for two days or may be for three or four days, power is not operated. Otherwise, with the present feature that has been incorporated, namely, the conductor system which is completely covered, I do not expect normally any trouble.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to utilise the electricity produced in the Jaldhaka project for energising the pumps in the rural areas and for industrial purposes.

MR. SPEAKER : This was about the delay in the Jaldhaka project ; not industrial areas.

DR. K. L. RAO : The power available from Jaldhaka in North Bengal is small. For some more time till we establish connections with Assam and Bihar, the amount of power that will be available will not be very much.

MR. SPEAKER : Both of them are not listening to the Speaker.

Non-Utilisation of Surplus Power due to Lack of Transmission Lines

*843. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether 10 MW of surplus power is available at Satpura which cannot be utilised in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana due to lack of transmission lines ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the inadequacy of transmission lines and the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). There are five generating units of 62.5 MW each installed at the Satpura Thermal Power Situation. One unit is kept as stand-by and, of the remaining, three or four are run depending on the load and operating conditions. Power from Satpura is fed into the Madhya Pradesh Gird and the surplus is transmitted to Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. As the link with Punjab and Haryana is through Rajasthan, relief to Punjab and Haryana from this power station can be made through Rajasthan. When three units are only run at Satpura, there is no surplus to be fed towards Punjab and Haryana. When four units are run, relief can be given to the Bhakra system subject to a maximum of 25 MW during off-peak hours.

When the existing transmission system, relief to Punjab-Haryana region is not possible during peak load hours. This is because the transmission link in the Chambal-Satpura region is only 132 kV lines. A 220 kV transmission line is now under an advanced stage of erection between Kotah and Jaipur and is expected to be commissioned by the end of December, 1972. The completion of this line will enable Rajasthan to draw more power from Satpura, if required either for their own use or for giving relief to Punjab Haryana region. The addition of a second circuit to the Rihand Amarkantak line is already in hand and will enable additional power transmission to Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Are these power transmission lines that are being constructed helped by the Centre ? Most of the States are short of funds for such power lines and that is the main reason why construction is held up.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The Kotah-Jaipur power line is financed by the Government of India as loan out side the state Plan.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : There is only a single wire line between Haripar and Damara power station in U. P. Will it be doubled so that eventually when thermal power station comes up at Singhrauli, power can be fed back to the regions of M. P. where possibly there will be power shortage when industries come up near Korba ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that when we develop, transmission lines with higher capacities are to be built up. At the moment the Rihand Amarkantak line is being doubled ; the second line is being put up.

Discussion with UK Re : Indian's Trade Interests

*844. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during his recent visit abroad he was assured by Britain that she would safeguard India's trade interest ;

(b) if so, whether any detailed discussion was held ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). I had discussions with the British Ministers and the U. K. Government have recently handed over an *Aide Memoire* to the Government of India In the *Aide Memoire* they have suggested an order of priority and a time table for holding discussions on the specific commodity problems which may arise as a result of the enlargement of the EEC.

The suggestions received from the U. K. Government are being studied.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether certain restrictions which had been placed by

Great Britain had been removed by them? We were negotiating with them for this and I would like to know the result of our negotiations. Has a decision been taken?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The fifteen per cent tariff on textiles is in operation. They proposed earlier that with 15 per cent tariff the quota system will also go According to the new arrangement, 15 per cent tariff will continue. We shall have the quota system. The question is about the results that would flow as a result of British entry into the EEC. We had given them an *Aide-memoire* explaining our difficutlies and they have sent us their reply. I would not lay them on the table because it concerns two Governments and I shall have to take their concent also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I know whether the 15 per cent tariff is going to affect our trade and if so whether any alternative arrangements have been made to see that our trade does not suffer because of the restriction?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Our trade is going to suffer. We had a number of discussions in the House. For finding out alternative arrangements, we are approaching the EEC countries, namely, West European countries; our exports to them are increasing.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: What will be the position of the foreign trade of this country after Britain joins the ECM? Will it improve or deteriorate? Will India's foreign trade get some benefit after Britain gets into the common market?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Where is the question of any benefit? I wish it were so. The moment UK gets into the EEC in January 1973 they have told us that the Common wealth Preferences will go and it will be to our great disadvantages..(*Interruptions.*)

DR. RANEN SEN: I thought you called me, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I said to Mr. Jha that before I called his name you have begun speaking.

DR. RANEN SEN: I thought that you asked me to put a question.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, you speak on his behalf now.

DR. RANEN SEN: In view of his statement that the Commonwealth preferences are going, may I know what binds us to the Commonwealth?

AN HON. MEMBER: Ask the Prime Minister.

DR. RANEN SEN: Why? He is a Cabinet rank Minister and he can answer.

MR. SPEAKER: You must give a satisfactory reply. He has raised your status.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA; This problem has been discussed in this House often and there was a demand that we should walk out of the Commonwealth if the preferences go. All these things have been conveyed to the U. K. Government and we have told them that our Parliament has very strong views in this matter and it will be difficult for us to continue if the preferences are withdrawn. That question is there. But there is a new development which has affected us much more. They have decided to continue the preferences to the Caribbean countries, the Pacific countries and the African Commonwealth countries but not to India. This is a discriminatory treatment and we have protested against it I discussed it with the Foreign Minister and the Foreign Trade Minister of UK in London. As a result of that, I think some thing should flow.

DR. RANEN SEN: From our side or their side?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: From their side.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I want to know whether as a reward to the British Government for this policy towards India, the Government of India have decided or are on the point of deciding to concede the demand of the British delegation for allowing the British concerns in India to import from Britain junk and old machinery?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am not aware of any such things.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether the condition of handloom products, which is already in doldrums will be further deteriorating due to the reduction of our exports, especially textiles, to Britain? If so, what steps do Government propose to take in this matter?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is not very relevant.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Why not? Our export is mainly textiles and

my question is whether the condition of handloom products, which is already in doldrums, will deteriorate further.

MR. SPEAKER : You are giving too wide a scope to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU ; May I try my hand at relevancy, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is for me to say. I only speak something, whether it is relevant or not. Even that you deny to me. If you are in a position to answer, I do not mind.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: There is a separate question on handloom. This year, we have been able to restore our old quota for handlooms and there is not going to be any difficulty this year. But as he is aware, they have changed the definition of handloom also and bedsheets and towels are not being included in handloom. If these two things are excluded we will loss to considerable extent. But this year, the old definition and the old quota system will continue. This is as a result of the last discussion we had with the British minister.

Study made in regard to geological and hydrological condition of geothermal areas.

*845. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a beginning has been made to study the geological and hydrological condition of geo-thermal areas ;

(b) whether Laboratory Studies have been carried out on these factors at different places in various parts of the country; and

(c) whether harnessing of geo-thermal energy is possible in a big way and if so, the economy of it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Regional geological and geohydrological studies of the major hot springs have been carried out from time to time in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some studies have been carried out by the Geological Survey of India, Jadavpur University and by the National Geophysical Research Institute, of the various hot spring areas regarding temperature, flow and chemical analysis of the waters of hot springs and also on the thermal gradients prevailing in the hot spring areas.

(c) This is yet to be established. Under favourable conditions, geothermal generation is known to be very attractive as the cost of generation from geothermal sources can be comparable with the cost of generation from hydro sources. Detailed investigations proposed to be undertaken (with the assistance of United National Development programme) will indicate whether the geothermal energy be harnessed in a big way, in India.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : May I know by what time the Government expect the proposed detailed investigation to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): This project has been put before the UNDP as one of the items of the country's programme. After that is done, then the investigation will be taken up.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: May I know whether the proposed investigation will be done by our scientists or will be done in collaboration with the scientists of other countries ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The intvestigation will be done by our own scientists. Only, the drilling is a bit difficult technique. It has got to go very deep, 10,000 ft. Even there, we have got our own people but still we may seek assistance in getting drilling technical men.

Flood control measures for West Bengal

*847. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to states.

(a) whether West Bengal Government have asked for Rs. 11 crores from Central Government immediately in order to undertake the flood control measures ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The Government of India have agreed to provide in the last two years of Fourth Plan, special financial assistance to some States including West Bengal for speedy implementation of priority flood control and drainage schemes determined on the basis of experience of floods in recent years. In this connection, the Government of West Bengal have furnished the details of requirements for the priority schemes in their State totalling to Rs. 11 crores, of which Rs. 4.91 crores is for 1972-73 and Rs. 6.09 crores for 1973-74. The issue of sanction of financial assistance for 1972-73 to the West Bengal Government is being processed.

DR. RANEN SEN: In view of the fact that there is flood almost every year in West Bengal, in Bihar and in other States also, and there is no proper preventive arrangement to control the floods, to prevent floods taking place, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India has suggested any comprehensive flood control scheme to the Government of West Bengal so that not only West Bengal but also Bihar is spared from the devastation of floods?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): The various States are having their own projects. West Bengal has done quite well. They have a number of projects. But a comprehensive scheme will come up only after the Ganga Flood Control Commission is set up. It has been sanctioned. The Government of India is going to bear the cost of the Commission. That is going to be put up shortly. We are just looking for officers. When that is done, then will have a comprehensive flood control scheme for the whole of the Ganga basin.

DR. RANEN SEN: May I know whether the Government of India has taken any notice of the suggestions made by the Irrigation Minister of the then United Front Government asking for the Central Government's help for North Bengal Master Plan to control floods in North Bengal which occur almost every year? Then, I want to know whether the Government of India has got any scheme of controlling the Mahanadi-Ganga flood which is bound to take place in view of the Farraka Barrage?

DR. K. L. RAO: The Farraka Barrage has nothing to do with floods. With regard to the Mahanadi embankment, it has been sanctioned and it is going to be assisted by the Government of India by way of additional finances. That work is being taken up.

DR. RANEN SEN: My first part of the question was about the Master Plan for north Bengal to control floods.

DR. K. L. RAO: There is a North Bengal Flood Control Commission set up. That is functioning now and investigating and also implementing some schemes. If any scheme comes, it will be considered.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : बंगाल देश में बाढ़ का जो पानी आता है, वह दामोदर नदी से अधिक आता है। क्या कोई ऐसी योजना है कि दामोदर का पानी बिहार को सिंचाई के लिये दे कर इस बाढ़ को कम किया जाय ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not relevant here.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: I would like to know whether the Government of West Bengal have asked for any financial assistance for the Suvarnarekha embankment scheme, for which the government is conducting an investigation on the river Dolong?

MR. SPEAKER: Does it arise out of this? Because, I have no idea about these rivers.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: This question is about flood protection schemes and this river is under investigation.

DR. K. L. RAO: Suvarnarekha is one of the rivers which is giving trouble to Bengal and Orissa. Our original idea of putting embankment has not been found very favourable. Now we are trying to set up reservoirs for which investigations are going on with the State Governments of Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal. Recently the Bihar Government reported that it is coming up with a scheme. If it comes up with a scheme and it is found useful, then flood control work would be started in Suvarnarekha.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the fact that Ganga Cauveri project is aimed at controlling the floods, may I know how far that project has come.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो वैस्ट बंगाल की बात है।

श्री बसन्त साठे : लेकिन गंगा का उससे सम्बन्ध है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कावेरी का पानी वैस्ट बंगाल मे कैसे चला गया ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : अगर गंगा का पानी कावेरी में जाएगा तो वहां फ्लड नहीं आएगा ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is yet to be decided.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDA HALDER : May I know whether the West Bengal Government have asked for money for completion of the lower Damodar project ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Yes, Sir. The lower Damodar is one of the priority projects for which the Government of India is going to give assistance. This year think there is a provision of Rs. 2½ crores for that project. That money will be provided to the Government of West Bengal to do the work.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Arising out of the Minister's reply, may I ask him one question ? I am sure the Minister will be very glad to answer it. The Minister has admitted that the DVC shceme is only half-finished ; not completed. It is a Central Government project. The earlier reply was about lower Damodar scheme. My question is about the whole Damodar scheme.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not permitted him to ask the question. I am not bound to allow him merely because he has stood up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is a fact that the Suvarnarekha project was accepted by both the Governments of West Bengal and Orissa and the work was also started ? If so, when was the project work started ? What is the exact time-schedule when the renewed scheme that the government is contemplating about Suvarnarekha is going to be actualised and when is the work going to be started ? Secondly, I have made a representation to the Minister about a small project costing Rs. 32 lakhs, Barachoka basic stream project. For the last five years nearly Rs. 50 lakhs have been spent by the government on various studies connected with irrigation. This flood control project will cost Rs. 11 crores. May I know whether the Barachoka project will be taken up ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking for Rs. 11 crores for a small project. How does he expect the Minister to reply to that during question hour ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It has been forwarded to the Ministry by the Government of West Bengal.

MR SPEAKER : When the Minister is very obliging and answering all the questions, what can the Speaker do ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Neither the West Bengal Government nor Orissa have sanctioned the project. But the hon. Member was correct that, in the absence of embankment on the left side, there would be considerable amount of damages in Midnapore District. We were once thinking of putting up an embankment, but later on we found that a number of villages were located within the embankment and that they would be subjected to very heavy damages. Then we thought that the river water must first be controlled by detention reservoirs. That is what we are thinking of doing. I am also anxious that some steps must be taken to control that river. The Bihar Government is coming forward with some schemes. I think, we will be taking a decision in this direction shortly.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about the second one, Sir ? He has not replied to that *(Interruptions)* That is included in the projects submitted to Central Government by West Bengal. I wanted to know whether priority would be given to that.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not getting up

Next Question.

Upgradation of Health Unit Grade II at Bhatinda

*848. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Health Unit grade II provided at Bhatinda Railway station is insufficient to cope with the medical needs of about 14,000 Railway workers and their families there ;

(b) whether the Railway workers of Bhatinda have been demanding for a long time upgradation of the Health Unit and augmentation of medical facilities ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No Sir There is already Grade I Health Unit at Bhatinda which is considered sufficient to cater to the medical needs of the 3162 Railway staff and their families living there.

(b) No sir

(c) Does not arise

श्री मान सिंह भौरा . मिनिस्टर साहब ने मेरा ख्याल है क्वेश्चन पढा नही। मैंने यह पूछा है कि 14 हजार रेलवे एम्प्लाईज है, उनके बारे मे और यह जवाब 3 हजार का दे रहे है। तो बाकी जो एम्प्लाईज है उनका क्या किया ? क्या मन्त्री महोदय बता सकते है कि वहा स्टाफ कितना है और जो फैसिलिटीज दी जाती हैं वह उनको सबको मिल भी जाती है या नही ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जी, हा। सवाल मे कहा गया था कि 14 हजार रेलवे के वर्कर्स है, वह 14 हजार नही है, तीन हजार वर्कर्स है और उनके लिए जो सुविधाये इलाज की वहा है वह काफी समझी गई है।

श्री मान सिंह भौरा मेरा जवाब तो नही आया। मैंने पूछा था कि 14 हजार वर्कर्स और उनकी फेमिलीज के लिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कहा है 14 हजार वर्कर्स ऐण्ड देयर फमिलीज, वह कह रहे है 3 हजार और उनकी फेमिलीज।

श्री मान सिंह भौरा . दूसरे बी भाग के उत्तर मे जो उन्होने कहा कि कोई रेप्रजेन्टेशन प्राप्त नही हुआ तो क्या यह ठीक है कि 4 मार्च को जब आपके जनरल मैनेजर वहा गए थे तो वर्करों ने समय मागा था लेकिन उन्हे समय नही दिया और तब उन्होने डिमास्ट्रेशन किया तो जो वहा लीडर्स थे उनको सबको वहा से बदल दिया और जो लीडर्स बदले है वह ऐसे बदले हैं कि जो माग कर रहे थे, क्या यह ठीक नही है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मैंने जवाब में यह कहा है कि हमें कोई रेप्रेजेन्टेशन नही मिला। लेकिन जो भी सहूलियतें इस वक्त रेलवे वर्कर्स के लिए वहा है, उनको हम काफी समझते है। सवाल में उन्होने पूछा है कि 14 हजार वर्कर्स और उनकी फेमिलीज के लिए, हमने कहा है कि 3 हजार वर्कर्स वहा है उनके और उनकी फेमिलीज के लिए जो इलाज की सुविधाए वहा है वह काफी है।

श्री मान सिंह भौरा : लीडर्स जिनको बदल दिया क्या वह माग कर रहे थे

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी · लोकल रेप्रेजेन्टेशन कोई हुआ हो तो उसकी हमे इत्तिला नही है।

श्रीलंका को रेल वैगनों के निर्यात के लिये करार

*850 **श्री विभूति मिश्र** · क्या विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने श्रीलंका को रेल वैगन निर्यात करने का एक करार किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसकी मुख्य बाते क्या है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) · (क) और (ख) श्रीलंका की सरकार के साथ वैगनो के निर्यात के लिए अलग से कोई करार नही किया गया है। तथापि, नवम्बर, 1971 से सरकार ने, भारत से पूजीगत माल तथा मशीनों की खरीद के लिए श्रीलंका की सरकार को 5 करोड रु० का ऋण दिया था। करार मे, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ रेल उपस्करो की खरीद के लिए, जिसमे वैगन भी शामिल है, 20 लाख रु० की अधिकतम राशि की व्यवस्था है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हू कि जो 20 लाख के रेल के वैगन भेजने हैं वे ब्राडगेज के या मीटरगेज या नैरो गेज या तीनों के भेजेगे ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : लंका में ब्राड-

गेज की व्यवस्था है और वह ब्राड गेज लेना चाहेंगे। लेकिन हमारा अभी तक कोई ऐसा ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ नहीं है इसके लिए।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब वह 5 करोड़ रुपये का करार हो गया तो उस पांच करोड़ में 20 लाख का जो रेलवे का सामान भेजेंगे वह कब तक उनके लिए ऐग्रीमेंट हो जायगा और कब तक भेजेंगे ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : यह तो उनकी मांग पर है। उनके यहा जैसी हालत है उसको देखते हुए वह अभी खुद भी निर्णय नही कर पाए है कि कोच लेंगे या वैगन लेंगे ? हमने कहा है कि उसकी व्यवस्था है और अगर वह लेना चाहेंगे तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा 20 लाख रुपये का हम दे सकेंगे क्योंकि हमारी भी ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है कि हम कोच ज्यादा दे सकें। लेकिन अगर वह मांग करेंगे तो देखेंगे।

Strikes by Porters at Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations in April, 1972

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*851. SHRI P. M. MEHTA
SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a lightning strike by the Proters of Delhi and New Railway Stations on the 17th April 1972 to protest against the proposal to issue 100 fresh licences to Proters ; and

(b) if so, their demands and the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DUPTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) A section of the licensed porters had gone on strike on 17th and 18th April, 1972 at New Delhi station as a protest mainly against the Railway Adminstrations' decision to augment the existing strength of licensed porters. The existing strength of porters was 576, and was found inadequate and numerous complaints ware received from the passengers on this account. In view of this and impending summer rush of passengers, it was proposed to increase the strength by 74 to 650 which figure had been arrived at as early as in 1969 by a detailed assessment. There was no strike at Delhi Main station.

(b) The licensed porters' demands were as under :—

(i) There should be no increase in the strength of licensed porters at New Delhi ;

(ii) Transfer of badges of deceased licensed porters to their near relatives other than the son, brother of the deceased proter or brother of the widow whould be permitted ; and

(iii) Transfer of badges of living licensed porters due to old age, infirmity, etc. to their relatives should be permitted.

To meet the requirements of the summer rush, call letters were issued to 23 candidates, already empanelled. Out of these 9 turned up and 8 were found fit and issued badges on 17.4 1972 In a meeting held by the Dy Minister of Railways with the representatives of the licensed proters on 18.4.72 while it was agreed that there was need to increase the strength of licensed porters at New Delhi station, further augmentation may be stayed till allegations of certain alleged malpractices by railway officials affecting licensed porters and their demands are examined. These allegations were vague and it was agreed that specific camplaints would be given by individual proters in writing and will be enquired also by the Divisional Superintendent, Delhi. So far no such complaints have been received.

Transfer of licence of a deceased licensed porter to his son or in absence of a son, to his brother or the brother of the widow is permitted on compassionate grounds on the consideration that they are expected to support the family by virtue of their near kinship with the family. The demand for the badges being transferred to any other near relation is being examined.

Transfer of badges of living licensed porters who have become infirm due to old age etc. to their relatives is under examination keeping in view its legal implications.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : May I know the nature of the alleged malpractices by the railway officials affecting the porters as mentioned in the statement ?

My second question will be whether the Railways will formulate any scheme to extend the benefits enjoyed by the railway employees to these porters.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The existing strength of porters under the New Delhi Railway station is 576 excluding 8 who were issued badges on 17-4-1972. We want to increase it in view of the seasonal rush and the traffic which has increased from 5 million to 7.7 million passengers to be dealt with by the New Delhi Railway Station. But the porters resisted this increase because they said that certain monies have been transacted. We are looking into it and we have stopped further recruitment of porters and the allegations are being looked into.

With regard to the facilities which are provided to other railway employees, I may submit to the House that we are already providing platform facilities to these porters. Regarding facilities like schooling and education of children, these are already extended to the children of the porters.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : The hon. Minister has said that they have for the time being stopped the recruitment of extra number of porters. May I know whether the Railway Minister will also consider that with the increase in the number of porters, the income of the existing porters will go down and, therefore, that aspect also will have to be considered whenever this question of increase of porters is considered.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I would like to dispel this impression that with the increase in the number of porters, their earnings will go down, because the traffic also has increased. As I have already stated about 7.7 million passengers are being dealt with at the New Delhi Railway Station. So the traffic has gone up and their earnings will not go down.

Production of Rubber Products

*852. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to increase the production of rubber products to absorb the entire quantity of natural rubber production in the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

At present there is no proposal under consideration to increase production of rubber products specifically for the purpose of absorbing the entire quantity of natural rubber produced in the country. Steps have, however, already been taken for the creation of additional capacity by issuing letters of intent to 13 new units for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes in the country. With the implementation of the proposed licensed capacity, the production of natural rubber may not be adequate to meet the internal demand.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : According to the statement there is no proposal before the Government. I do not know what the Ministry is doing. Anyhow, I would like to know from the Minister whether this is a fact or not that they have followed a policy of importing rubber for the last few years and now there is a stock of about 60,000 tonnes of rubber available in the country ? What are the proposals before the Government to absorb this 60,000 tonnes of rubber and to help the small producers to get the statutory price fixed by your own Ministry ? Do you propose to have any agreement with the Bangla Desh Government to export rubber to Bangla Desh ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : In the reply given I did not say that there was no proposal. In the statement itself it is pointed out that we have given 13 additional letters of intent. The hon. Member said that during the last 2 or 3 years, the import was heavy. Sir, I may inform the hon. Member that the import of natural rubber during 1969-70 was 17,821 tonnes. In 1970-71 this was 2423 tonnes. In 1971-72 it was only 342 tonnes and this too was the figure during the early part of the year, in the month of April. We have subsequently cancelled all import licen-

ces and these 342 were those which were carried over as at the month of April, as pending licences.

Regarding the other point made by the hon. Member, about prospect of export to Bangla Desh, I am happy to inform the House that the Bangladesh Government had indicated a bright interest in the purchase of rubber from India and within a few days we hope that we may be able to finalise something.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : My second question is this. 13 letters of intent were given. I would like to know from the Minister about this. How many have come into being ? How many of them have at least established themselves, started factories, etc. ? Has anything happened with regard to those letters of intent ? I would like to know from the Minister whether they have any proposal to channelise the entire rubber trade through State agencies to get the minimum price fixed by the Government to the rubber producers and nationalise the tyre industry.

MR. SPEAKER : Both of you seem to be very good friends. He is always ready with answers.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Additional capacities are being given to Dunlop (India) Limited for expansion of Ambattur plant. Good Year (India) Limited, Calcutta, Madras Rubber Factory, Incheck—these have been given additional capacity. These advanced capacities are in the advanced stages of implementation.

Regarding the letters of intent given to 13 factories, my information is, at least 4 or 5 are half way through the implementation of the projects.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Have you any proposal to channelise the trade through State agencies and to nationalise the tyre industry ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : This proposal is quite in tune with the policy of the Government of India and it will be pursued further.

Special Financial Assistance to Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal for Development of Rural Electrification

*853. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have offered special financial assistance for the speedy development of rural electrification in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the amount allotted to each of the States ;

(c) whether these States have adopted time-bound programme for development of rural electrification ; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d). During the Fourth Plan, the emphasis in Rural Electrification Schemes continues on the electrification of pumpsets. Electrification of villages is a subsidiary part of this programme. Central assistance in the Fourth Plan is given in the form of block loans and grants. Central assistance and States' own resources are put together and State Governments make the allocations for various heads of development in the respective State Plan. Additive finances for acceleration of rural electrification schemes are provided in the Central Sector by the Rural Electrification Corporation which has given special consideration to rural electrification schemes and high tension transmission lines of States like Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal where the progress of rural electrification is below the all-India average. The Corporation has so far sanctioned 17, 11 and 16 rural electrification schemes of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal respectively as detailed below :

State	Numbers of schemes sanctioned	Amount of loan sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Coverage		
			Villages	pump sets	Small & agro industries
Bihar	17	965.670	2,037	27,617	4,070
Orissa	11	505.637	1,059	16,826	1,372
West Bengal	16	1186.679	3,387	12,784	13,659

These schemes are likely to be completed in periods ranging from two to five years according to programme framed by the State Electricity Boards.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know this from the hon. Minister. Is it a fact that a project for rural electrification was drawn up by West Bengal which includes 10,000 pump sets to be energised by the year 1973 ? Is it also a fact that now every month only 253 villages are being included in the electrification programme ? If so, by 1973 only one-third of the proposed programme will be completed. I want to know whether the slackness of rural electrification is due to paucity of funds of the State or shortfall of supply of electric posts and transmission wires, of wagons....

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask a question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is a fact that there is a plan to effect rural electrification in 10,000 villages by 1973 ? If so, whether the progress that is being made is only 230 villages per month ? If so, whether only one third of the projected target will be fulfilled by the year 1973 ? If so, the reason for the snail's pace of implementation of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The West Bengal Government had originally prepared a plan to electrify 10,000 villages. But I am sorry to say that the progress has been extremely poor in the first three years. They could do only 845 villages. This is a very poor record. So I took up the matter with the Chief Minister of the State and said that he should himself take it up and try to accelerate it. He has replied back saying that he is gearing up the whole organisation and will accelerate the electrification much better.

With regard to the question of funds, the subject of electrification is a State subject and it is for the State Government to find the funds. Nevertheless, some additive finances are being given by the Rural Electrification Corporation. They have sanctioned schemes worth about Rs. 12 crores and this can be made use of to electrify many more villages. What we really require is accelerated implementation of the project by the concerned authorities in Bengal.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it a fact that if the West Bengal Government fail to fulfil the projected target of rural electrification of 10,000 villages, several thousands of young engineers who are already employed in rural electrification schemes will be thrown out of job ? If so, did the Chief Minister during his last talks with the Minister here take up the matter ? If so, what is the outcome thereof ?

DR. R. L. RAO : As I submitted, the implementation of the programme of electrification of 10,000 villages has been very poor in the first three years. The question of acceleration of it has been taken up by the Chief Minister of Bengal and I hope that it will be accelerated. The Government of India are very happy to see it accelerated. West Bengal is the third lowest in the country in the matter of rural electrification and there is a lot to be done to bridge the gap.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Centres for Trade Promotion, Publicity and Research run by Foreign Trade Ministry

* 41. SHRI S. N. MISRA ; Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Centres for Trade Promotion, Publicity and Research are being run by his Ministry ;

(b) whether there is any plan to open any new Centre in the current financial year ; and

(c) if so, where ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) None by the Ministry.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Nationalisation of Coir and Cashew Industries

*846. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS-MUNSI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise the entire export trade of coir and cashew industries ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) There is no proposal to nationalise the entire export trade in coir and cashew industries.

(b) Does not arise.

मशीनी औजारों का निर्यात

*849. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : क्या **विदेश व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों मे, वर्षवार, कितने तथा कितने मूल्य के मशीनी औजारों का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ख) यदि निर्यात मे कमी हुई है, तो इसके क्या कारण है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मशीनी औजारों के निर्यात इस प्रकार रहे है :-

वर्ष	मूल्य लाख रु० में
1969-70	296
1970-71	284
1971-72 (अप्रैल, 71 से जनवरी, 72 तक)	250

(ख) वर्ष 1969-70 की तुलना में 1970-71 के दौरान निर्यातों में केवल मामूली सी गिरावट आई है। वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान निर्यात 1970-71 के ही स्तर तक पहुंच जाने की सम्भावना है। मामूली गिरावट का मुख्य कारण नौवहन भाड़े की ऊंची दरें बताया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में जिन अन्य कारणों का उल्लेख किया जाता है वे हैं, (क) अमरीकी उद्योग में व्यापक मन्दी, (ख) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में लगाये गए आयात अधिभार और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा संकट।

कुल मिलाकर इंजीनियरी माल के निर्यात मे वृद्धि करने के लिए किये जा रहे सामान्य उपायों के अतिरिक्त मशीनी औजारों के निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये जाते है :-

1. भारतीय मशीनी औजार विनिर्माता सघ, जो कि विपणन विकास निधि से सहायता प्राप्त करने के प्रयोजनार्थ एक अनुमोदित सगठन है, को निम्नलिखित प्रयोजनों हेतु सहायता अनुदान दिये गए है :

   (1) हैनोवर मेला, 1970 में भाग लेना।

   (2) दिसम्बर, 1969 से विदेशी क्रेता प्रतिनिधिमण्डल आमंत्रित करना।

2. एक मान्यता-प्राप्त निर्यात सदन मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स को विदेशी बाजारों में और विदेशी खरीदारों को वितरित करने के लिए सचित्र सूची-पत्र प्रकाशित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ विपणन विकास निधि मे बराबर की राशि का सहायता अनुदान (5.48 लाख रु०) दिया गया।

3. भारतीय मशीनी औजार विनिर्माता सघ (आई० एम० टी० एम० ए०) ने भाड़ा दरों में कमी करने के लिए शिपिंग कान्फ्रैंस लाइन्स को अभ्यावेदन किया। फलत: 1-8-1971 से लेथ सम्बन्धी भाड़ा दरों में 8 अमरीकी डालर की कमी करा ली गयी है।

4. एक बाजार अभिविन्यास दल संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, यूरोप तथा जापान को प्रायोजित किया गया था।

French Government's Cooperation in E. E. C. Agreement with India

*854. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had sought the French Government's co-operation in working out a satisfactory solution to offset the adverse effect on India's export trade arising from the impending British entry into European Economic Community ;

(b) if so, how far the talks proved successful ; and

(c) whether any agreement has been reached ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The effects of British entry into EEC on India's export trade was discussed with the French Government officials. During the discussions, the French Government responded in a positive spirit to our suggestion for an early and satisfactory solution to our problems arising out of the enlargement of the Community.

आर्थिक क्षेत्र में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग के बारे में इकाफे (एशिया तथा सुदूरपूर्व के लिए आर्थिक आयोग) सम्मेलन में लिए गये निर्णय

*855. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इकाफे (एशिया तथा सुदूरपूर्व के लिए आर्थिक आयोग) के हाल में हुए सम्मेलन में एशियाई देशों ने आर्थिक क्षेत्रों में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग को प्राथमिकता देने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में उनके द्वारा लिये गये निर्णय का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एशिया तथा सुदूरपूर्व के लिए आर्थिक आयोग (इकाफे) के 15—27 मार्च, 1972 के बीच बैंकाक में हुए 28वें वार्षिक अधिवेशन के समय इस संस्था की स्थापना का रजत जयन्ती वार्षिकोत्सव भी सम्पन्न हुआ । इस अवसर पर आयोग ने सर्वसम्मति से एक घोषणा स्वीकार की जिसमें इस क्षेत्र के देशों के बीच अधिक आर्थिक सहयोग के लिए नीति तथा कार्यवाही सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा दी गई है । स्वीकृत घोषणा की एक प्रति संसद् पुस्तकालय में पहले ही रखी जा चुकी है ।

Irrigation Scheme in Tripura

*856. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have received any irrigation schemes from the the Government of Tripura for implementation during the current Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). The Government of Tripura are carrying out surveys and investigations for some medium irrigation schemes in the State. Project reports and estimates for specific schemes have not so far been received.

The State Government have also drawn up some preliminary proposals for three lift irrigation schemes in the minor irrigation sector of the Ministry of Agriculture, to serve about 4000 acres. The schemes are yet to be finalised by them in the light of the technical comments made by Central Government officials.

Khadkei Irrigation Project Report

*857. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project report for the Khadkei Irrigation Project has been submitted by the Orissa Government ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the project; and

(c) whether the Central Water and Power Commission and Planning Commission have accorded approval to the Project ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (c). The Khadkei irrigation project, recently proposed by the Government of Orissa, envisages irrigation of 8,900 hectares and water supply to Ferro Vanadium Factory. The scheme is under technical examination in the Central Water and Power Commission.

Increase in duty-free quota for Indian Handloom export to U. K.

*858. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the British Government have agreed to increase the duty free quota for Indian handloom export from one million to eight million square yards ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the decision announced by the U. K. Government in this regard ; and

(c) whether the new quota is considered reasonable against past export performance ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). Against the export of 7.8 million square yards of cotton handloom goods to U. K. during 1970-71, the U. K. authorities have offered to allow duty free import of 8 million square yards of cotton handloom goods in 1972. They have, however, not agreed to duty free import of towels and bedsheets. The offer is under consideration.

New Railway Line between Kovvur and Kothagudem (South Central Railway)

*859. SHRI K. RAMA KRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made to lay new Railway line between Kovvur and Kothagudem in South Central Railway ; and

(b) if not, whether the survey will take place this year ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

भारत और फ्रान्स के बीच व्यापार करार

*860. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :

क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और फान्स के बीच हाल में दो व्यापार करारों पर हस्ताक्षर हुए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). भारत और फ्रान्स के बीच किसी व्यापार करार पर तो हाल मे हस्ताक्षर नहीं किये गये । 24 मार्च, 1972 को पेरिस में भारत और फ्रान्स के बीच एक संलेख पर हस्ताक्षर हुए थे जिसके अनुसार व्यापार प्रबन्ध को 1 जनवरी, 1972 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 तक की एक वर्ष की अतिरिक्त अवधि के लिए बढ़ाया गया है संलेख की प्रमुख बातें ये हैं :

(क) फ्रान्स सरकार भारत द्वारा प्रस्तावित भारत-फ्रान्स वाणिज्यिक विकास कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सहमत हो गई है ।

(ख) फ्रान्स सरकार भारत में स्थापित भारत-फ्रान्स संयुक्त उद्यमों के निर्यात निष्पादन को बढ़ाने में भारत की सहायता करने के लिये सहमत हो गई है ।

(ग) फ्रान्स सरकार फ्रान्सीसी व्यापार मेलों/प्रदर्शनियों में भारत के भाग लेने के लिए तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु सहमत हो गई है ।

(घ) फ्रान्स सरकार तृतीय देशों मे भारत-फ्रान्सीसी सहयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए सभी सम्भव सहायता देने के लिए सहमत हो गई है।

(ङ) भारत की निर्यात क्षमता के विशिष्ट सदर्भ मे भारत के औद्योगिक और तकनीकी विकास के सम्बन्ध म एक फिल्म तैयार करने के लिये एक फ्रान्सीसी दूरदर्शन दल क भारत आने की आशा है।

Survey of Backward Districts

6203 SHRI G C DIXIT Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have appointed any Survey Teams for conducting survey of backward Districts in the country, and if so, whether these teams have started survey work,

(b) if so, the names of Districts surveyed so far and the salient features thereof and

(c) in case survey work has not been started, the time by which it is likely to be started ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) to ( ) For undertaking developmental programmes in villages, it is necessary to collect basic engineering and agricultural data which would enable preparation of scientific and viable schemes of development With this objective in view, a Scheme of Rural Engineering Surveys has been sanctioned for undertaking surveys in 25 districts of 17 States by 550 Survey parties. The scheme will be implemented by State Governments Recruitment of staff and their training is under way Actual survey work is, however, yet to commence, it will be taken up by the States after the training of personnel is complete

Traffic handled by the Cooperative Society holding Handling Contract at Aligarh Goods Shed.

6204 SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the traffic handled at Aligarh Goods Shed as per individual items of Schedule by the Cooperative Society holding Handling Contract during the period 15th August, 1971 to March, 1972, month-wise, separately and the amount of handling bills submitted monthly,

(b) the monthly value on which the contract was originally awarded to the Society,

(c) whether Government are aware that certain items of Schedule were systematically manipulated to the disadvantage of the Railway Administration in collusion with certain Railway Employees to realise unintended payments by the Society and

(d) the total amount of unintended payment drawn by the Society upto March 1972 and the action taken against the persons held responsible therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA)

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library See* No Lt-2034/72]

b) Rs 1 423 68

(c) A complaint has been received by the Railway Administration This is under investigation

(d) Results can be known after enquiries are completed

Schemes approved by R E C for cuddapah, kurnool and Anantapur Districts of Andhra Pradesh.

6205 SHRI Y ISWARA REDDY Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the names of the schemes approved so far by Rural Electrification Corporation in the Districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Anantapur of Andhra Pradesh, District-wise and their broad features,

(b) when the work on these schemes is scheduled to be completed,

(c) the amount sanctioned and the money spent scheme-wise, and

(d) whether the progress made so far is satisfactory and if not, the steps taken by Government to improve the position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation which has been set up in the Central Sector in July, 1969, provides additive finances to State Electricity Boards for implementation of the rural electrification schemes. The Corporation has so far sanctioned one scheme each for the Districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur. The broad features of these schemes are given below :—

(i) Rural Electrification in Pulivendra taluk in Cuddapah district involving loan assistance of Rs. 39.78 lakhs, for the electrification of 42 villages, 1302 agricultural pumpsets and power supply 67 small and agro industries;

(ii) Rural electrification in Pattikonda taluk in Kurnool district involving loan assistance of Rs. 51.16 lakhs for the electrification of 43 villages, 1220 agricultural pumpsets and power supply to 84 small and agro industries; and

(iii) Rural electrification of Kadiri Taluk in Anantapur district involving loan assistance of Rs. 45 lakhs for the electrification of 45 villages, 1350 pumpsets and power supply to 135 agro and small industries.

(b) While the work on the scheme in Cuddapah District is due to be completed in four years, the work on the schemes in Kurnool and Anantapur Districts is due to be completed in five years.

(c) and (d). The requisite information is given as under :—

Name of the Scheme.	Amount Sanctioned.	Expenditure as on date given below. (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Rural Electrification in Cuddapah District.	39.78	14.46 31-3-1972
(ii) Rural Electrification in Kurnool District.	51.16	11.33 31-1-1972
(iii) Rural Electrification in Anantapur District.	45.00	6.43 30-9-1971

Progress has been considered satisfactory.

Diversion of Krishna Waters from Sri Sailam Reservoir

6206. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a strong demand for diversion of Krishna waters from Sri Sailam reservoir, under construction, to the Districts of Rayalaseema region, namely, Kurnool and Cuddapah, for permanent eradication of chronic famine conditions prevalent in those areas;

(b) the views of the State Government in this regard conveyed to the Central Government; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) (a) to (c). No proposal for use of waters of Sri Sailam reservoir for irrigation in the districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Seniority list of Employees of Headquarters Office (South Central Railway)

6207. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the seniority lists of employees working in the Headquarters Office of the South Central Railway have not yet been finalised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the mechanism by which confirmations and promotions are being effected?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Except that the seniority list of the clerical cadre of the Operating Power Branch is provisional, the rest have been finalised.

(b) The question of merger of the clerical cadre of the office of the Chief Mechanical Engineer with that of Operating Power Branch is under consideration.

(c) The normal rules are followed.

Conversion of Guntur-Macherla Line into Broad Gauge Line (South Central Railway)

6208. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey work for the combined project of converting Guntur-Macherla line into Broad Gauge and connecting Nadekudi with Bibinagar by a new Broad gauge line has been completed ;

(b) if so, the outlines of the survey and the estimated cost thereof ; and

(c) when the work on the project is likely to be commenced ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMATHAIYA)· (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) According to Survey Reports, this project is 324 Kms. long and is estimated to cost Rs. 22.82 crores. The reports are under examination and a decision regarding this project will be taken after the examination is completed.

Amount spent on Construction of Sri Sailam Hydro –Electric Project A. P.

6209. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent so far on the construction of Sri Sailam Hydro–Electricity scheme in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) the amount spent on it during 1971-72 and the amount allotted for 1972-73 ;

(c) whether the construction work is not progressing according to the schedule ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to improve the position and the year by which the work is expected to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Rs. 33.29 crores to end of 1971-72.

(b) Rs. 4.20 crores each for 1971-72 and 1972-73.

(c) Due to paucity of funds, the project is slowed down.

(d) The Project Authorities have asked for additional funds to enable advance payments for machinery and plant and accelerate the civil works. With present rate of expenditure, the first generating unit of 110 MW is expected to be commissioned towards the end of the Fifth Plan.

Looting of Tourist Compartment of 20 Down Samastipur-Bound Howrah Train.

6210. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tourist Compartment of 20 Down Samastipur–bound Howrah Train (North Eastern Railway) was looted by a gang of dacoits on the 16th February, 1972 ;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard ; and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the victims ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, the Government Railway Police Samastipur has registered a case of dacoity. Five persons have been arrested in this connection.

(c) The case is still under investigation.

Revival of Staff Councils on Railway

6211. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Staff Councils which were established for devising ways and means for improving efficiency and for ventilating the grievances of workers are defunct now-a-days ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to revive and re-organise them for the benefit of both the administration and the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMAMTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The Staff Councils on the Railways except on the production units were abolished in 1967. There is no proposal to revive them.

Rural Engineering Survey in Bihar

6212. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rural Engineering Survey

has conducted Surveys in some Districts of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the names of the Districts and the results of the Survey?

THE DEPUTY MINISTFR IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Government of Bihar have selected the districts of Monghyr and Shahabad for Rural Engineering Surveys. Recruitment of the staff required for the survey teams is under way.

Demand and Supply of Power in Bihar

6213. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the current assessed demand for power in Bihar;

(b) the actual generation of power in the State;

(c) the anticipated demand power in the State at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the anticipated supply of power at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The current assessed demand for power in Bihar is 463 MW.

(b) The actual power generation in Bihar State is currently 180-224 MW in Bihar State Electricity Board, supplemented by the generation in the Damodor Valley Corporation System.

(c) 431 MW plus Damodar Valley Corporation load of 414 MW totalling 845 MW.

(d) 555 MW plus supply from Damodar Valley Corporation.

Railway Hospitals in Bihar

6214. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Hospitals in Bihar, District-wise;

(b) the average number of patients treated therein during the last two years;

(c) whether Government have any scheme during the current year to increase the number of rooms of the Hospitals and to increase the stocks of medicines there; and

(d) if so, the main outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Railway Hospitals in Bihar are located at the following places:—

Dhanbad, Danapur, Gaya, Jamalpur, Chakradharpur, Tatanagar, Sonepur, Samastipur, Garhara and Katihar.

Main consideration for provision of Railway Hospitals are the concentration of staff at that particular place, its degree of isolation, non-availability of Railway, Government/Civil facilities and frequency of train services to reach the existing unit. The Railway Hospitals are, therefore, provided at Railway's Headquarters/Divisional/Sub-Divisional level and not on the basis of Civil Districts of a State.

(b) The average daily attendance is as follows:

	1969-70	*1970-71*
Dhanbad	408.5	491.4
Danapur	355.0	379.6
Gaya	201.0	190.2
Jamalpur	298.0	315.6
Chakradharpur	426.0	447.2
Tatanagar	266.3	301.6
Sonepur	353.7	169.4
Samastipur	467.0	471.0
Garhara	343.8	481.7
Katihar	681.2	671.0

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Proposal to Export Silica Sand

6215. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals

Trading Corporation has any proposal to export silica sand of Shertallai and other coastal regions of Kerala : and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal and the names of the countries to which these mineral contents are to be exported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : The MMTC has no concrete proposal under consideration for the export of silica sand from Sheritallai and other coastal regions of Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Coal Prices of Different Grades

6216. SHRI T. D. KAMBLE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many times coal prices have been increased during the last there years ;

(b) the gradewise increase in price on each occasion ;

(c) whether the price increases in respect of Grade A, B, C and D of Coking Coal and Selected Grade of non-coking variety have been proportionately higher than those of Grades F, G and Grade No. 1 ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Coal prices, as far as Railways are concerned, have been increased three times during the last three years *viz.*, 1969-70 to 1971-72.

(b) The information is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). Railways are not purchasing A, B, C and D grades of Coking Coals. For grades F and G Coking coals, when purchased the same price as for Grade—I non-coking coal is paid. As will be seen from the attached statement the recent price increase for the selected grades of non-coking coal where allowed is higher than the price increase for Grade—I. The price increases allowed in 1971 and 1972 are based on the recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

Statement

Grade of coal	*Price increase per tonne (in Rs.) allowed.*		
	1.10.1969	*1.1.1971*	*1.1.1972*
West Bengal and Bihar Coalfields.			
Selected 'A'	0.70	—	2.01 +
Selected 'B'	0.70	—	1.92 +
Grade—I	0.70	—	1.73 +
Grade—II	0.70	—	1.46 +
Korea & Rewa and Pench & Chanda Coalfields.			
Selected	0.70	0.16	—
Grade—I	0.70	—	—
Grade—II	0.70	—	—
Talcher Coalfield.			
Selected	0.70	4.33	—
Grade—I	0.70	3.96	0.37
Singareni.			
Ungraded	0.70	—	1.71

Marketing of Tea under Joint Indo-Ceylon Export Quota

6217. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the actual quantum of tea marketed by India under the Joint Indo-Ceylon Export Quota since 1970, yearwise, upto the end of March, 1972, and the names of countries to which the tea export was made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : The actual exports of black tea from India *vis-a-vis* Indo-Ceylon Joint Ex-

+ The prices will be stepped up by Rs. 0.25 per tonne if the loaded wagon despatches from West Bengal & Bihar coalfields during the year 1972 is considered not satisfactory.

port quota are as follows:—

Period	*Joint Indo-Ceylon Quota*	*Actual exports from India*
	Qty. in m. kgs.	
1970	420.9	204.4
Jan. 1971—March 1972 (15 months)	506 0	249.7

Principal countries to which tea was exported from India are U. K., Ireland, West Germany, Netherlands, U. S. S. R., U. S. A., Canada, U. A. R., Sudan, Tunisia, Iraq, Afganistan, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

New Railway Line between Dronachalam Junction and Adoni. District Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh)

6218. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representations had been received by Government for providing a new line connecting Dronachalam Junction and Adoni in Kurnool of Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) *Prima farie*, there does not appear to be adequate traffic justification which would make the rail link economically viable.

Payment to Casual Labourers who performed Handling work at various Stations on Northern Railway

6219. SHRI ISHWAR CHOUDHRY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the dates from which the Casual Labourers are performing handling work at Hathras Quillah, Shikohabad, Juhi, Fazalpur, Kanpur Central Goods-Shed and Mirzapur on the Northern Railway ;

(b) whether the casual labourers engaged for more than six months are paid their wages according to Central Pay Commission Scales ; and

(c) the time by which permanent arrangements are likely to be made there ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) :

(a)

Station	*Date*
Hathras Quillah	10.2.1970
Shikohabad	3.9.1968
Juhi including Fazalganj	22.6.1971
Kanpur Central Goods Shed	1.6.1971
Mirzapur	1.12.1971

(b) Yes, on completion of six months' *continuous* service. The casual labourers referred to in part (a) of the Question did not put in six months' *continuous* service.

(c) Efforts are being made to expedite finalisation of appointment of new handling contractors.

Tenders for Goods Handling Contract at Juhi including Fazalpur

6220. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Parties who submitted tenders on the 8th June, 1971 for Goods handling contract at Juhi including Fazalpur together with competitive monthly valuation of each tender and traffic figures supplied to tenderers on the basis of which valuation was worked out ;

(b) whether after Public opening of tenders any complaint was received from tenderers that traffic figures were inflated and misleading ; and

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been made to verify the correctness of the complaints and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) M/s B. R. Mangal & Co. Kanpur and Railway Labour Cooperative Society Ltd. Kanpur, submitted their tenders on 8.6.71 for goods handling contract at Juhi including Fazalganj (not Fazalpur) and their monthly valuation was Rs. 11,440.59 and Rs. 13,793.94 respectively. A statement showing figures of the average monthly traffic at these 2 points, supplied to the tenderers is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2035/72]

(b) Yes. A complaint from one of the tenderers M/s. B. R. Mangal & Co. was received.

(c) As the previous contract was on a lumpsum basis of Rs. 11,500/- per month, actual traffic figures were not maintained, and at the time of calling for fresh tenders, approximate figures were furnished with a clear remark to this effect. On receipt of the complaint from M/s B. R Mangal & Co, Kanpur, the figures were verified and found to be on the high side and actual traffic figures were supplied.

Construction of Dam on Poon-Poon River in Bihar

6221. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) whether his Ministry has conducted any feasibility study of constructing a Dam on the River Poon-Poon in Bihar to irrigate over a lakh acres of land of Gaya District and the adjoining areas, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof the irrigation potential expected to be generated by the dam and the areas to be served by it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b) The Government of Bihar had sometime back reported that investigations for a barrage on the river Poon-Poon near Hamidnagar village in the district of Gaya to irrigate about 16,000 acres in Gaya and 30,000 acres in Patna district were made The scheme has, however, not so far been sent to the Central Water and Power Commission

Temporary Status to Casual Labourers of Dahod, Western Railway

6222. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of casual labourers who are working under A. E. N. (I) Dahod on Western Railway since 1962 and who have not been granted status of temporary employees in authorised scale of pay even though they have completed six months' continuous service ; and

(b) the time by which it will be done?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Railway Quarters provided to Handling Contractor for Goods and Parcels of Itwari Group of Stations of Nagpur Division

6223. SHRI AZIZ IMAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether 30 railway quarters were provided to the handling Contractor for goods and parcels of Itwari Group of Stations of Nagpur Division during the years 1964-70,

(b) whether rent was recovered for the quarters from the Contractor from his monthly bills and if not, how the dues were recovered; and

(c) whether there was a dispute between the Contractor and the Administration on this issue and if so how it was settled?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes upto 31 8 69

(b) Rent for these quarters was recovered every month upto May, 67 The rent for the remaining period was recovered in lesser instalments from the subsequent bills of the contractor

(c) Yes The dispute was with regard to increase in the rent and was settled through arbitration

Export of Tendu Leaves to Bangladesh

6224. SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh Government have expressed desire to import tendu leaves from India to provide jobs to bidi workers, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) : (a) No formal request has been received from Government of Bangla

Desh for import of tendu leaves from India, under the Trade Agreement.

(b) Does not arise.

Tobacco Purchased by State Trading Corporation in Andhra Pradesh

6225. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and prices at which the State Trading Corporation has so far purchased tobacco in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) the manner in which these stocks have been disposed of ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) 9.3 million kgs of *Kutcha* tobacco have been purchased by State Trading Corporation The prices paid varied in accordance with the grade of the tobacco purchased and were to be not less than what was paid in 1971.

(b) State Trading Corporation are making efforts to locate markets to dispose of these stocks

STC Chairman's Statement Regarding Turnover of STC

6226. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to figures of State Trading Corporation Turnover published in *Times of India* dated the 1st April, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, whether these also include all the exports which have been routed through the State Trading Corporation by private industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These figures represent the direct trade of the STC and its subsidiaries.

Decision to Withdraw Departmental Catering in Mail Trains

6227. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether government have decided to withdraw departmental catering in many mail trains and replace it by private catering service ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Only in the case of IUP/2ND Kalka Mails, a decision has been taken to hand over the management of Dining Car to a contractor as continuation of these services by the Railways was not proving to be remunerative. No decision has been taken in respect of other trains as yet

Minimum Support Price of Raw Jute

6228. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to fix the minimum support price for raw jute on a statutory basis ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commission on price policy for raw jute for the 1972-73 season are under consideration Government's decisions in the matter are expected to be announced shortly.

Statutory Prices for Jute as Recommended by A.P.C.

6229. SHRI H. M. PATEL :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Agriculture Prices Commission has recommended minimum statutory prices for jute ; and

(b) if so, the prices recommended and the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The Report of the Agricultural Prices Commission on price policy for raw jute for the 1972-73 season has been received and is under consideration. Government's decisions in the matter are expected to be announced shorty.

Creation of All India Legal Service

6230. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to create an All India Legal Service on the lines of the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service etc. ;

(b) if so, the action so far taken in the matter ; and

(c) when it will materialise ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (c). In its Fourteenth Report on "Reform of Judicial Administration", the Law Commission had recommended that an All India Judicial Service on the pattern of the Indian Administrative Service should be formed in the interests of the efficiency of Judicial administration. The proposal was considered in consultation with the State Governments. For various reasons, the majority of the State Governments were not in favour of the proposal. The matter was not, therefore, pursued.

Reports Finalised by Central Water and Power Commission

6231. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) how many reports regarding Power generation have been finalised by the Central Water and Power Commission during the last three years ;

(b) how many recommendations of the Commission made therein have so far been implemented ; and

(c) whether a detailed report about the implementation of the recommendations will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) In the last three years, Central Water and Power Commission have prepared and finalised 18 project reports including five for thermal generation and 13 for hydro-electric generation.

(b) and (c). The reports contain the technical plan for each generation scheme and are being adopted as basis for implementation.

These project reports form a part of the power sector plan and will be implemented in accordance with the approved contents of the Five Year Plan.

Increase in Support Price of Jute

6232. SHRI B. K. DASCHOUDHURY : will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry propose to increase the minimum support price for jute to Rs. 200/- per quintal for the benefit of the jute growers ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration of Govt. Minimum support price for 1972-73 season will be fixed in the light of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission.

Conversion of Kadana Project into a Multi-Purpose Project

6233. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(b) whether Gujarat Government have requested the Planning Commission to sanction the conversion of the Inter-State Kadana project into a multi-purpose one ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The Government of Gujarat have proposed a

pumped storage power generation scheme of capacity 240 M W. at the Kadana Irrigation Dam which is currently under construction.

(b) The proposal has been recommended by the Technical Advisory Committee for acceptance by the Planning Commission.

Value of assets of Companies Proposed to be shifted from U. K. and Netherland

6234. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 181 on March 29, 1972 regarding shifting of plants from U. K. and Netherland to India and state :

(a) the value of net assets of each of the Companies that are being shifted to India ;

(b) the prices at which each of these firms are being purchased by the Indian firms ; and

(c) the reasons why firms in the Private Sector have been allowed to purchase these foreign firms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The transactions referred to in the reply given to Starred Question No. 181 on March 29, 1972 do not involve purchase of foreign firms by Indian firms. They involve import of Capital equipment from the foreign firms concerned by Indian firms, which will install them in India for production of goods to be exported from India with the assistance of the foreign firms. The details of the arrangements have already been spelt out in the reply to Starred Question No. 181.

(c) Does not arise.

Closure of John Textile Mill, Agra

6235. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that John Textile Mill, Agra is lying closed due to some differences amongst the proprietors, thereby throwing out of employment thousands of workers for the last so many years ;

(b) whether Government are considering proposal to take over the mill and run it on cooperative basis ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. G. GEORGE (a) Government have no information that the mill is lying closed due to difference amongst the proprietors.

(b) No, Sir. The Mill has been considered fit for being scrapped.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Steel Project in Thailand

6237. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indo-Thai Steel Project is proposed to be set up in Thailand ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). There is no fresh proposal for setting up a joint venture in Thailand for manufacture of steel. One Indo-Thai Steel Project as an Indian industrial joint venture was accorded approval in 1969 and is in the process of being set up.

यूरोप से सामान का परिवहन

6238. **श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या विदेश व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वेज नहर के बन्द हो जाने के कारण सामान के आयात तथा निर्यात के लिये जहाज के भाड़े के रूप में भारत को बहुत अधिक व्यय करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार, युरोप अथवा रूस को सामान के परिवहन के लिये ट्रान्स-साइबेरियन रेलवे अथवा किसी अन्य समुद्री मार्ग का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कौन सा मार्ग खोजा जा रहा है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी हां। स्वेज नहर बन्द हो जाने के कारण भारत, सामान के आयात तथा निर्यात के लिये भाड़े के रूप में अधिक व्यय कर रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). यूरोप अथवा सोवियत संघ को ट्रांससाइबेरियन रेलवे द्वारा सामान का परिवहन करने की कोई प्रस्थापना नहीं है। कुछ देशों, जिनमे ईरान भी शामिल है, में से होकर परिवहन सम्बन्धी कुछ अन्य प्रस्थापनायें समय समय पर की गई लेकिन अभी तक कोई भी कारगर नही हुई।

सरकारी क्षेत्र में विभिन्न कम्पनियों और निगमों को आवटित की गई आयातित मोटर गाड़ियां

6239. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकारी क्षेत्र मे विभिन्न कम्पनियो और निगमों को गत तीन वर्षों मे कितनी आयातित मोटर गाड़ियां आवटित की गई है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी जार्ज) : विगत तीन वर्षो में राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों तथा निगमों को बेची गई आयातित मोटर-गाडियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

1969-70	—	4
1970-71	—	4
1971-72	—	4

Export of Tobacco and Tobacco Leaves to Bangladesh

6242. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been reached for the export of Tobacco and Tobacco Leaves to Bangladesh from India ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh, concluded in March, 1972, provides for export of unmanufactured tobacco of the value of Rs. 10 crores to Bangladesh under the Limited Payments Arrangement. It has been agreed between the two Governments that trade in this item would be handled by the State Trading Corporation of India and the Trading Corporation of Bangladesh

Bill on Amendments to Election Laws

6243 SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the time by which the Bill to give effect to amendments to the Election Laws will be brought before the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : In compliance with the assurance given in Parliament, the proposals for amendment of election law were referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses. The report of the Joint Committee, presented to Parliament on 13th March, 1972, is being examined by the Government and necessary legislation will be introduced in Parliament as soon as the examination of the report is completed.

Hard Coke Sanctioned for Export by MMTC

6244. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value and quantity of hard coke sanctioned for export by the Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation, year-wise from 1969 to 1971 ,

(b) the parties who were given contract for export and whether any tender was invited for the purpose and if so, the rates submitted by each tenderer ;

(c) whether according to the established policy of MMTC and the standing instruction on the subject, every transaction valued at more than Rs. 2 crore requires prior sanction of the Government of India, if so, whether in this case, this policy was strictly adhered to by the MMTC; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The total quantity and value of hard coke sanctioned for export by MMTC through private parties during 1970 is 1,80,500 tons valued at Rs. 180.68 lakhs. No. sanction for export was given during 1969 and 1971.

(b) Only two firms *viz.*, M/s. T. M. Shah and Aechke Enterprise presented contracts during the period for export of hard coke for the approval of MMTC. No tender was invited for the purposes of sanctioning hard coke for export as the above named parties had already negotiated sales with foreign buyers and satisfied the criteria laid down by the MMTC for export of hard coke.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. MMTC could enter into contracts whose value was less than Rs. 4 crores without prior approval of Government. In respect of the contracts in question, MMTC was competent to finalise the contracts themselves.

Disadvantageous movement of Jute prices

6245. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article entitled "Robbing Peter to reward Paul", regarding disadvantageous movement of Jute Prices published in the editorial page of Hindustan Standard, dated the 20th April, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Minimum support price for jute is fixed every year after taking into account the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission. Arrangements are also made to undertake price support operations. With the effective functioning of the Jute Corporation of India and fixation of raw jute minimum prices on a statutory basis, it is expected that the growers interests will be fully safeguarded.

Take over of Sakseria mills Ltd., Bombay

6246. SHRI S M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to take over Sakseria Mills Ltd., Bombay ; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Government have petitioned the High Court, Bombay for permission to investigate into the affairs of Sakseria Mills Ltd., Bombay under Section 15A of the I (D&R) Act. High Court's decision is awaited.

Eradication of Corruption on the Railways

6247. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to associate public men and social workers including M.Ps. with the drive to eradicate corruption on the Railways ;

(b) whether any scheme has been chalked out in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. However, any co-operation from public men and Social Workers in the efforts to weed out corruption is always welcome.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Creation of post of Store-Keeper to Man Medical Store (Northern Railway)

6248. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Divisional Medical Officer (Northern Railway), Delhi approached the Railway Administration in July, 1970 to create a post of Store-keeper in scale of Rs. 270-380 to man the medical store consequent upon the recommendations of Conference of Chief Medical Officers in Delhi in 1969 ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Railway Administration in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) and (b). A proposal for creation of one post of Store Keeper in grade Rs. 270-380 for the Northern Railway Main Hospital at Delhi was initiated by the Divisional Medical Officer, Delhi, but the proposal was not found to be justified.

Leave Reserve Utilized against persons sent for Training and other purposes in S&T Department, Bikaner Division (Northern Railway)

6249. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether in Bikaner Division of Northern Railway, there is only one leave reserve employee each for 30 Electrical Signal Maintainers Grade I and 40 Mechanical Signal Maintainers;

(b) whether even that one leave reserve employee is utilised only for those employees who have to go for training and against other vacant post;

(c) if so, whether this practice curtails the chances of the employees for going on leave; and

(d) the reaction of Railway Administration in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) No. There are two posts of Leave Reserve for 21 Electrical Signal Maintainers Grade I and 5 posts of Leave Reserve Khallasis for 42 Mechanical Signal Maintainers Grade II and Grade III. There is no post of Mechanical Signal Maintainers Grade I on Bikaner Division.

(b) The Leave Reserve are being utilised against the staff sent for training but are not utilised against the vacant posts.

(c) Yes, to some extent.

(d) Action regarding creation of trainee reserve posts of Electrical Signal Maintainers and Mechanical Signal Maintainers has already been initiated.

Export of Films

6250. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films exported during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) the break-up of the number of films exported, language-wise;

(c) whether his Ministry exports Indian films absolutely on commercial basis or also on cultural basis, and

(d) the reactions of the recepient countries to Hindi films exported on cultural basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A statement showing the quantity and value of films exported during 1970-71 and 1971-72 (upto October, 1971) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2036/72].

(b) Information relating to language of films exported is not available as export statistics of films according to language are not recorded in Trade Accounts

(c) Exports of films is licensed freely subject to registration of contracts at ports. The films are being exported on commercial and cultural basis

(d) Government have no information.

Affect of Ganga-Cauvery Link on Farrakka Waters

6251. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed project linking river Ganga with river Cauvery will affect Farrakka waters in any way;

(b) whether he had any discussion in April, 1972 with the Chief Minister and Irrigation Minister of West Bengal in the matter, and

(c) if so, the outcome of the discussion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The

National Water Grid envisages the diversion, outside the Ganga basin, of only a small fraction of the surplus flows of the Ganga in the periods of high flow (June to October/November). In this period, the waters of Ganga are enormous in quantity and much in excess of any conceivable needs of Farakka and other projects of Ganga Basin.

(b) Yes.

(c) The above position was explained to West Bengal Government.

Shortage of Staff Quarters at Bhatinda (Northern Railway)

6252. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great shortage of staff quarters for Railway Employees at Bhatinda Railway station ;

(b) whether there was a proposal to partition some large bunglows in order to provide more quarters for the Railway employees ; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the proposal and other steps taken to provide more quarters for the railway workers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) The proposals for partitioning large bungalows of subordinates and officers are under examination.

No other steps have been taken to provide more quarters in view of the reply to part (a) above.

Staff Canteen at Bhatinda (Northern Railway)

6253. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Administration had decided to have a staff Canteen at Bhatinda Station last year ;

(b) whether no canteen has been provided there so far ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and when this is likely to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). The proposal to open a canteen at Bhatinda station is under consideration of the Zonal Railway Administration.

Agreement for Export of Railway Coaches to Ceylon

6254. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has concluded an agreement for the export of Railway coaches to Ceylon , and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Pending Cases before Railway Rates Tribunal

6255. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of cases as old as of 1966 are pending before Railway Rates Tribunal ;

(b) if so, the number of such cases pending at present and the number of cases decided in 1969, 1970 and 1971 ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to expedite disposal of cases and avoid delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). At present 17 Complaints/Applications are pending before the Railway Rates Tribunal of which one pertains to 1966.

The number of cases decided in 1969, 1970 and 1971 are : one, four and nil respectively.

(c) The Tribunal, as a court of law with its judicial responsibility, has been disposing of the cases as expeditiously as possible.

चिली में अंकटाड–3 के विकसित देशों से मांगी गयी सुविधायें

6256. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

क्या **विदेश व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने सैंटिआगो (चिली) मे आयोजित अकटाड की बैठक मे यह कहा था कि जिस उद्देश्य से अकटाड की स्थापना की गई है, वह पूरा नही हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो विकासशील देशो की समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिये विकसित देशो से क्या सुविधाये मागी गई है , और

(ग) इस पर विकसित देशो की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश व्यापार मत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) . (क) और (ख) जी नही। जो कहा गया है वह यह है कि विकसित देशो क बाजारो मे विकासशील देशो के उत्पादो के प्रवेश को सुकर बनाने और विश्व के वाणिज्यिक स्वरूप को व्यवस्थित तथा क्रमिक आधार पर विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से सरचनात्मक परिवर्तन करने के लिये अकटाड द्वारा जिन उपायो की सिफारिश की गई थी उन्हे अपनाये जाने के सम्बन्ध में विकसित देशों की ओर से सुनिश्चित प्रतिक्रिया का अभाव रहा है।

(ग) इस समय मुख्य समितिया तथा विभिन्न सारपूर्ण मामलो पर विचार करने के लिये सम्मेलन द्वारा स्थापित सक्रिय निकाय बातचीत में लगे हुए है। अत. इस अवस्था म इतनी जल्दी यह पता नही लग सकता कि उनके सम्बन्ध में विकसित देशों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

Export of Tendu Leaves

6257. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether "Tendu" leaves are being exported to Ceylon ;

(b) if so, the exports made for the last three years and the foreign exchange earned

(c) whether these leaves are exported to some other countries also , and

(d) if so, the names of those countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) . (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Export to Ceylon for the last three years is as follows :

Year	Qty. Million	Value Rs lakhs
1969-70	2.3	55
1970-71	2 8	78
April to Nov., 1971	0.56 (So far available figures)	17

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Nepal and South Yemen Peoples' Republic.

Natural Rubber repuired for Rubber Products

6258 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total demand for rubber products in the country during the current year and the total quantity of natural rubber required to meet the demand ;

(b) the total quantity of rubber products in the country in 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the quantity of natural rubber used for their production ; and

(c) the total quantity of natural rubber produced in the country in 1970-71 and 1971-72, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) As against estimated demand of rubber products (3.90 crore numbers of Automobile tyres, bicycles tyres and Fan and V. Belts, 0.45. crore meters of Rubber hoses, 4,000 tonnes of Rubber conveyor belting and 5.00 crore pairs of Rubber and Canvas footwear), the estimated requirement of natural rubber is at 96,500 tonnes.

(b) Production of rubber products and quantity of natural rubber used during the years 1970 and 1971 is given below :—

Rubber Products				Natural Rubber	
Name of article	Unit	1970	1971	1970 (Tonnes)	1971 (Tonnes)
Automobile tyres, Bicycle tyers, Fan and V. Belts	Crore Nos.	3.08	3.09	85,538	94,806
Rubber hoses	Crore Meters	0.52	0.35		
Rubber Conveyor Belting	Th. Tonnes	2.777	2.994		
Rubber and Canvas Foot wear	Crore pairs	0.448	0.448		

(c) Production of natural rubber State-wise is given below :—

State	1970-71 (Tonnes)	1971-72 (Tonnes)
Kerala	86,586	95,000
Tamilnadu	4,589	5,200
Mysore	706	780
Andaman and Others	20	20
Total	92,171	1,01,000 (Estimated)

Quarters for Railway Employees at Shalimar and Santragachi Areas (South Eastern Railway)

6259. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Railway employees working in the Shalimar and Santragachi areas of South Eastern Railway have not been provided with residential quarters ;

(b) whether a number of employees have been given quarters below their service status; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to meet their accommodation problems ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Yes, there is a general shortage of quarters on this Railway.

(c) Quarters are being constructed on a phased programme subject to availability of funds.

Pay Scales of Railway Gatemen

6260. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pay scales of the Railway Gatemen are lowest in the Railway services ; and

(b) whether Government propose to review their pay scales pending revision of their scales by the Third Pay Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) : No. Other unskilled railway employees belonging to several categories have also been allotted the same scale of pay, viz. Rs. 70—85, which is the

lowest scale recommended by the Second Pay Commission.

(b) No.

Frequent Electricity Failures in West Bengal

6261. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether electricity failures have become very frequent in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the causes for such failures ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for maintaining regular electric supply to Calcutta areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N KUREEL) : (a) Calcutta and the adjoining industrial belt within the licensed area of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Limited lately suffered from frequent interruptions of supply of power

(b) These interruptions were due to load shedding resorted to following curtailment of bulk power to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation by the West Bengal State Electricity Board and to a lesser extent by the Damodar Valley Corporation as a result of forced outages in these power systems

(c) Steps are being taken to maintain the contracted supplies of bulk power to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation by the West Bengal State Electricity Board and Damodar Valley Corporation. The transmission system between the Valley and Calcutta is being strengthened. The augmentation of generating capacity with the West Bengal State Electricity Board is being expedited.

Export Growth Target

6262. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to fix export growth target of 8.1 per cent this year; and

(b) if so, the fields on which there are good prospects of increasing exports this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to fix a target of 8% for export growth during this year. However, there are good prospects of increasing exports of a large number of both traditional and non-traditional products

राजस्थान में नई रेलवे लाइनें

6263 **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान मे इस वर्ष कोई नई रेल लाइन डालने की योजना है ;

(ख) क्या चतुर्थ पचवर्षीय योजना मे भी राजस्थान के पिछडे इलाकों मे कोई रेल लाइन डालने की योजना है , और

(ग) यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) मुख्यत राजस्थान में पड़ने वाले डाबला-सिघाना मीटर लाइन रेल सम्पर्क (33 कि० मी०) के निर्माण का कार्य चालू है। यह लाइन 1973 के अन्त तक बन जायेगी। इस वर्ष राजस्थान मे किसी अन्य रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण-कार्य शुरू करने की सम्भावना नही है।

(ख) जी नही।

(ग) प्रत्यक्षत, फिलहाल इस क्षेत्र मे नयी लाइनें बिछाने के लिये यातायात सम्बन्धी कोई औचित्य नही है।

Benefit of bonus for Railway Employees

6264. SHRI M. C DAGA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Western Railway Employees Union at its meeting held on the 26th March, 1972 criticised Government policy of depriving Railway employees of bonus benefits, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Railways discharge a public function. Their expenditure is incurred from out of the Consolidated Fund of India and their financial resources for development are borne by Government alone. Because of these considerations, departmentally run undertakings of Government including the Railways have been kept outside the scope of the bonus scheme. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 also does not apply to these undertakings.

पाली जिले की सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई वित्तीय सहायता

6265. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के पाली जिले में चल रही सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है तथा उनके लिए अभी कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जानी है ; और

(ख) पाली जिले में सिंचाई योजनाए कब तक पूरी हो जायेंगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार पाली जिले मे किसी बृहद अथवा मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना का निर्माण नहीं कर रही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Demand and supply of power in Tripura

6266. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(o) the annual assessed demand for power in Tripura ;

(b) the actual generation of Power in the State ;

(c) the anticipated demand for power in the State at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(d) the anticipated supply at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The demand for power in Tripura for 1971-72 has been assessed at about 5.5 MW and is met by generation from about 4.6 MW installed capacity supplemented by bulk supply from Assam.

(c) and (d). By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the demand for power is anticipated to rise to 6.7 MW against the anticipated availability of power of 11.5 MW.

Ramjal Irrigation Project in Orissa

6267. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission and the Planning Commission have approved the Ramjal Irrigation Project in Orissa ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the said project is likely to be cleared ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). No scheme by the name of 'Ramjal' has been proposed by the Government of Orissa. The State Government have, however, proposed the Ramiala irrigation project in Dhenkanal District. The comments of the Central Water and Power Commission on the project have been sent to the State Government. The State Government's replies are awaited and the project will be processed further on receipt of their replies.

Import of Foreign Films

6268. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange involved in respect of films imported from foreign countries during the last years ;

(b) the names of the countries from which a large number of films have been imported and whether there is a demand from the people not to import large number of foreign films ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is attached. The Government have not received any request suggesting for reduction in import of foreign films.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Value in Rs. 000'
Qty. in '000' meters

S. No.	Countries	1968–69		1969–70		1970–71		1971–72 (upto Oct, 1971	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1.	Belgium	486	236	10	4	235	107	15	43
2.	Ceylon	55	108	62	106	12	15	13	17
3.	France	35	62	31	44	41	87	15	37
4.	German Dem. Rep.	1226	429	171	76	18	48	Neg.	1
5.	German Fed. Rep.	143	182	86	150	125	15	7	23
6.	Italy	163	288	28	39	24	43	13	24
7.	Japan	56	77	45	80	18	56	48	109
8.	Singapore	42	71	32	55	1	2	3	5
9.	U. K.	1167	3292	582	743	1143	1825	474	559
10.	U. S. A.	1047	1623	942	1351	555	1105	436	661
11.	U. S. S. R.	89	155	73	129	71	135	67	123
12.	Other countries	213	332	193	338	86	130	76	164
	Total:	4722	6955	2255	3115	2329	3668	1167	1766

Trade Channel between Cachar District and Bangladesh.

6269. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the old trade channels between Cachar District of Assam and Bangladesh have since been declared open;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) whether there was already a flourishing unauthorised barter trade across the border with Bangladesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Facilities for border trade for certain specified items provided in the Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh concluded on 20th March, 1972 cover Cachar–Sylhet sector also. The facilities for border trade have been available since the signing of the Trade Agreement with Bangladesh.

Payment of pending wages to workers of Ajudhya Textile Mills, Delhi

6270. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOTI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased

to state:

(a) whether all the employees who were on the muster roll of the Ajudhya Textile Mills, Azadpur, Delhi, at the time of its closure, have been reemployed by the National Textile Corporation, which took over the Mills in August, 1971;

(b) if not, the number of employees who have not been reemployed and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such employees have been paid their dues in respect of pending wages, gratuity, etc.; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay in payment of their dues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. excepting 45 workers.

(b) 39 of these workers did not turn up to join the mill. As regards the remaining 6, one worker has been re-employed in another textile mills under the management of Government. While 2 employees expired before the reopening of the mills, 3 employees had superannuated.

(c) and (d). The past liabilities of the mill company stand frozen at present and as such the question of payment of past dues of the workers does not arise. However, as a special gesture, pending wages of the workers, have been paid to them.

Allotment of Quarters on Medical Grounds, in Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

6271. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 356 on the 11th April, 1972 regarding allotment of quarters to non-essential staff of Delhi Division (Northern Railway) and state:

(a) the number of applications pending in Delhi at present and whether Government propose to give over-riding priority to those members of the staff whose cases are pending on medical grounds; and

(b) if so, the time by which the allotment of quarters to staff on medical grounds is expected?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Total number of applications pending in Delhi Area at present for allotment of accommodation is 20,219. The number of staff registered for out-of-turn allotment on medical grounds is 54 for Class III and 8 for Class IV. It is not proposed to give over-riding priority to those members of the staff who have been registered for 'out-of-turn' allotment on medical grounds.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the time by which staff registered for 'out-of-turn' allotment of quarters on medical grounds would be allotted accommodation.

Production of Man made Fibre

6272. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units of man made fibre industry, their capacity and production, the investment therein and the number of workmen, unit-wise;

(b) how much production of man-made fibre is lost due to inadequate supply of raw material such as pulp;

(c) whether production of man-made fibre is enough to meet fully the demands of artificial and synthetic yarn weaving units in the country; and

(d) to what extent man-made fibre has replaced cotton-yarn manufacturing in the cotton textile mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Statement is attached.

(b) Allocation of raw material to Man-made fibre industry has been adequate, keeping in view their licensed capacity. As such there has been no loss of production on this account.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Man made fibres have not replaced cotton yarn but have supplemented it.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Items of manufrs	Licenced/ Installed capacity (in tonnes)	Actual prodn. in '71 (in tonnes)	Invest-ments in Rs. lakhs	No. of workers
1.	M/s. South India Viscose	Viscose/Staple/ Rayon Yarn	4000	2900	1480.16	1590
2.	M/s Gwalior Rayon and Silk Mfg. Co. Ltd., Nagda	Viscose Staple Fibre	22000	57809	1199.48	3083
3	Sirsilk	Acetate/Fibre yarn	1800	1922	495 80	2439
4.	Chemical and Fibre of India Ltd.	Polvester fibre	6100	5730	441.63	633
5.	J & K Synthetics Ltd, Kota	Nylon fibre	1800	25	NA	NA Separately

बरहान रेलवे स्टेशन (उत्तर रेलवे) के निकट एक मालगाड़ी का लूटा जाना

6273 **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :**
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अलीगढ़ और आगरा के बीच बरहान के निकट एक मालगाड़ी को सशस्त्र लुटेरों ने लूट लिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे कितनी हानि हुई तथा इस मामले मे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल द्वारा इस लूट पाट को रोकने मे असफल रहने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी हां, यह घटना 16 अप्रैल, 1972 को हुई ।

(ख) लगभग 1100 रुपये (ग्यारह सौ रुपये) की हानि होने का अनुमान है जिसमे से 300 रुपये के मूल्य की सम्पत्ति बरामद कर ली गयी है । टुण्डला की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस आगे जाच-पड़ताल कर रही है ।

(ग) गाड़ी के साथ रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के अनुरक्षी नही थे । फिर भी, सूचना मिलने पर रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस कर्मचारी मौके पर दौड़े और उनके द्वारा आस-पास खोज किये जाने पर चन्ने की तीन बोरियां बरामद हुई । निवारक उपाय के तौर पर प्रभावित क्षेत्र मे रात्रिकालीन मालगाड़ियों पर अनुरक्षी तैनात करने के लिए कार्रवाई कर ली गयी है और अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और स्थानीय पुलिस के साथ घनिष्ट सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जा रहा है ।

Central Assistance for Nagarjunasagar Project (A P.)

6274. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have pleaded for Central assistance to maintain the tempo of work in Nagarjunasagar Project and avoid closure of two S. E. Circles and consequent large scale retrenchment of engineers and workers ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have brought to the notice of the Government of India that retrenchment of a large number of engineers and other staff employed on Nagarjunasagar Project is being contemplated and have sought some special assistance to enable the redeployment of this staff. The possibilities of providing employment to the extent possible are being examined in consultation with other Central Ministries and the State Government.

Export of tobacco under State Sector

6275. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to bring the export of tobacco under State sector ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). An in-depth study is being made into the various aspects of this important export commodity, but it is too early to indicate any broad out lines.

Criteria Adopted by R. E. C. for Rural Electrification Schemes in States

6276. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria applied by the Rural Electrification Corporation for assisting rural electrification schemes sponsored by State Governments ;

(b) whether any relaxation of these criteria is given to back-ward and drought-prone areas ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The Rural Electrification Corporation which has been set up in Central Sector since July, 1969, provides finances to State Electricity Boards for implementation of the rural electrification schemes. In pursuance of the directives issued by the Government of India, the Corporation has worked out norms of economic viability which are required to be satisfied by schemes financed by the Corporation. Such rural electrification schemes should promote general economic development in an area by stimulating increased agricultural production and growth of rural industries, should be based on the project approach with emphasis of electrification of agricultural pumpsets, should yield an adequate return of investment. In respect of schemes in backward areas and under-developed hill areas, concessions have been allowed in respect of period by which the returns should accrue. The fact that an area is affected by drought frequently is also kept in view while deciding whether the scheme falls within the category of backward areas.

Egypt's agreement to fulfil carry-over contracts for engineering goods.

6277. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Egypt has agreed to fulfil carry-over contracts for engineering goods from India for which it had once refused to accept liability ; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the transaction agreed to ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The Egyptian Authorities had at no stage refused to accept their liability regarding old 'Carry-over contracts' for Engineering goods. As a result of the visit of an Indian Trade Delegation to Cairo last month, the Egyptian Authorities are now in the process of fulfilling these contracts within the monetary ceilings agreed to by the Government of India and are in the order of priorities decided by the latter.

Contract for Supply of Spare parts for Electric Locomotives

6278. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in June, 1968 the Ministry of

Railways awarded contracts on single tender basis to a foreign firm for supply of spare parts including carbon brushes for Electric Locomotives ,

(b) whether certain indigenous firms had been manufacturing carbon brushes and supplying them to the Railways since 1966 ;

(c) whether the indigenous firms manufacturing carbon brushes quoted a rate of Rs. 2.99 lakhs for 28,500 brushes as against Rs. 7.38 lakhs demanded by the foreign firm ; and

(d) the reasons for awarding contract to a foreign firm on single tender basis and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A small quantity of carbon brushes costing Rs. 88 thousand approximately was ordered as a proprietary item on a single tender basis on a foreign firm who supplied us electric locomotives.

(b) Though certain firms in India are supplying carbon brushes for fans, motors, etc., they are not suitable for application to heavy traction motors and the auxiliary motors of electric locomotives.

(c) No, Sir. Rate of Rs. 2.99 lakhs for 28,500 carbon brushes was obtained from. French firm for imported brushes and the contract was awarded to this firm. Another foreign firm on whom the earlier order of June, 1968 was placed had quoted a rate of Rs. 7.38 lakhs for these brushes but this offer being higher, was naturally not accepted.

(d) Procurement on single tender basis is done only in case of proprietary items and when there is only one known source of supply.

Procurement of Bearing Wheel Sets Quotation from U.K. Firm

6279. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a U. K. firm quoted dollars 668.82 for the supply of 848 bearing wheel sets (22.9 tonnes) in August, 1970 and whether due to certain delay the tender had to be called again ;

(b) whether the same firm quoted dollars 743.55 for the same type of wheels months later in January, 1971 ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in the case of first quotation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A U.K. firm quoted $668.82 for built-up type wheel sets against a tender opened in August, 1970. This firm, also gave an alternative offer for wheel sets with solid wheel to their drawing, but this was not found suitable. Since solid type wheel sets were cheaper and could be adopted for this size of wheel sets, the tender was cancelled and fresh offers with alternatives of solid wheels were invited.

(b) The offer of $743.55 made by the same firm later in January, 1971 was for wheel sets with built-up wheel and no order was placed at this rate. The order actually placed was at the lowest offer (wheel sets with solid wheel) received against the re-tender viz. at the rate of $554.07 which was $114.75 lower than the lowest technically acceptable offer received against the earlier tender.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री डूंगरपुर रेलवे स्टेशन (राजस्थान) से पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे स्टेशनों को नमक का गैर-कानूनी लदान

6280. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री चन्दूलाल चंद्राकर :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री डूगरपुर रेलवे स्टेशन (राजस्थान) से पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे के स्टेशनों को नमक का गैर-कानूनी तरीके से लदान किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे कर्मचारियों के इस व्यवहार से व्यापारी वर्ग बहुत परेशान है क्यों कि माल डिब्बे अलाट होने के बावजूद उनका माल आगे नहीं भेजा जाता ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) से

(ग). सम्भवत: माननीय का सदस्य का आशय उत्तर रेलवे में स्थित श्री डूंगरगढ़ स्टेशन से है। इस स्टेशन से नमक के अनधिकृत लदान से सम्बद्ध मामले की जांच की जा रही है और ज्योंही जांच पूरी हो जायेगी, इस संबध में और सूचना सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Procurement Price of Cotton

6281. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently fixed procurement price for cotton to safeguard the interest of cotton-growers ; and

(b) if so, the price so fixed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Government have indicated to the CCI the fair purchase prices at which to buy cotton and the details thereof are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2037/72]

Handling of Trade with Bangladesh by STC

6282. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 50 per cent of trade with Bangladesh under the agreement signed between Bangladesh and India recently will be handled by the State Trading Corporation and its subsidiaries ; and

(b) if so, the items of export to Bangladesh to be handled by the said Corporation and its subsidiaries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). For items covered by the Limited Payments Arrangement with Bangladesh the two Governments have agreed that the trade exchanges will be handled by the agencies indicated in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2038/72].

Medium Irrigation Schemes in Orissa

6283. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3076 on the 18th April, 1972 regarding Irrigation Projects in Orissa during the Fourth Plan and state the names of the medium irrigation schemes in Orissa which are to be completed in the Fourth Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : The Government of Orissa have reported that the following medium irrigation projects are proposed to be completed during the Fourth Plan period ;

1. Salia.
2. Salki.
3. Budhabudhiani.
4. Godahado
5. Dhanei.
6. Derjang.
7. Bahuda Stage I.
8. Hiradharabati
9. Pitamahal.
10. Uttai.
11. Baghua.
12. Dahuka.

बिलासपुर में रेलवे कार्यालय का विस्तार

6284. श्री चंदूलाल चंद्राकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने मध्य प्रदेश में बिलासपुर में रेलवे कार्यालय का विस्तार करने के बारे में कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य रेलवे मुख्यालय का मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर जिले को स्थानान्तरण

6285. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य रेलवे के मुख्यालय को मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर जिले को ले जाने की कोई योजना उनके मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : जी नहीं ।

धमतरी के निकट रायपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) में सतियारा बांध अथवा महानदी बांध का निर्माण

6286. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :**
श्री अरविन्द नेताम :

क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर जिले के धमतरी नामक स्थान के पास सतियारा बांध अथवा महानदी बांध बनाने का निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ होगा ; और

(ग) इस बांध से कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई की जाने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित महानदी परियोजना (चरण-1) उस राज्य की विकासात्मक योजना में शामिल करने के लिए स्वीकार कर ली गई है ।

(ख) परियोजना के प्रारम्भिक कार्यों पर प्रगति हो रही है ।

(ग) परियोजना के दूसरे चरण में, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार लगभग 3 लाख एकड़ भूमि को सिंचाई की सुविधाएं देने का विचार रखती है ।

रायपुर स्थित रेलवे रिपेयरिंग वर्कशाप में भर्ती

6287. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रायपुर स्थित रेलवे रिपेयरिंग वर्कशाप में कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस वर्कशाप में इस समय कर्मचारियों की भर्ती की जा रही है ; और

(ग) इस समय कुल कितने कर्मचारियों की भर्ती किये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) 1241

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) निकट भविष्य में नयी भर्ती किये जाने की कोई संभावना नहीं है ।

बिहार में मानसी जंक्शन को गंगा नदी से होने वाले कटाव से बचाव

6288. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मानसी जंक्शन (बिहार) को गंगा नदी में होने वाले कटाव से खतरा पैदा हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या मानसून के आगमन से पूर्व सुरक्षात्मक कार्यवाही पूरी करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग) मानसी के निकट गंगा नदी द्वारा कटाव 1961 से हो रहा है । तभी से सड़क और रेल संचारों तथा क्षेत्र के संरक्षण के लिए कटाव-रोधी उपाय किए गए हैं जिनमें ठोकरें और पिचिंग शामिल है ।

1971 की बाढ़ों के दौरान सुरक्षा कार्यों को कुछ हानि पहुंची थी। बिहार सरकार ने 22.6 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर पांच ठोकरों की मरम्मत और उन्हें मजबूत करने के लिए एक स्कीम हाथ में ली है। उन कार्यों को आगामी बाढ़ों से पहले पूर्ण करने का कार्यक्रम है।

राज्यों में समान सिंचाई सुविधायें

6290. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में खेती योग्य भूमि के केवल 8 प्रतिशतता भाग पर ही सिंचाई होती है ;

(ख) पंजाब, हरियाणा और तमिलनाडु में सिंचित भूमि की प्रतिशतता क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी राज्यों में समान सिंचाई सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब और हरियाणा, तथा तमिलनाडु में मार्च, 1971 के अन्त तक उत्पन्न सिंचाई शक्यता, इन राज्यों मे फसली क्षेत्र की क्रमश: 8.2, 54.8 और 44.2 प्रतिशत है।

(ग) और (घ). पिछले लगभग 10 वर्षों में उन राज्यों में कई नई बृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमें हाथ में ली गई हैं जहां बृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से सम्भव सिंचाई शक्यता के मुकाबले सिंचाई का विकास धीमा रहा है। इन परियोजनाओं में से कई परियोजनाओं पर कार्य चल रहा है और यह पांचवी योजना में भी चलता रहेगा। राज्य सरकारों ने कई नई स्कीमें भी प्रस्तावित की हैं या उनके सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान कार्य कर रही है, जिन पर उनमें से कुछ में निहित अन्त-र्राज्यिक पहलुओं के तय हो जाने पर और उनके निर्माण के लिए संसाधनों के उपलब्ध होने पर कार्यान्वियन के लिए विचार किया जायगा।

रतलाम में कताई मिल का खोला जाना

6291. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या **विदेश व्यापार** मंत्री रतलाम में सूत मिल के खोले जाने के बारे में 23 जून, 1971 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2891 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार अपनी नई घोषित औद्योगिक नीति तथा रतलाम जिले को इस बीच पिछड़ा जिला घोषित किये जाने को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस मामले पर पुनर्विचार करने का है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : पहले वाले विनिश्चय पर पुन: विचार करने के लिए कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

राजस्थान में रेलवे अस्पताल

6292. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कितने रेलवे अस्पताल हैं और जिला स्तर पर कितने रेलवे अस्पताल हैं ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक अस्पताल में औसतन कितने रोगियों का इलाज किया गया ;

(ग) क्या चालू वर्ष के दौरान अस्पतालो के कमरों की संख्या बढ़ाने और औषधियों के भण्डार में वृद्धि करने की कोई योजना है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क)

राजस्थान मे रेलवे अस्पताल नीचे लिखे स्थानों पर स्थित है :—

कोटा, अजमेर, जयपुर, आबू रोड, उदयपुर, बांदीकुई, गंगापुर सिटी, जोधपुर और लालगढ (बीकानेर)।

किसी स्थान विशेष पर रेलवे अस्पताल अथवा स्वास्थ्य यूनिट की व्यवस्था करते समय जिन मुख्य बातों पर विचार किया जाता है वे हैं :—उस स्थान पर कर्मचारियों का संकेन्द्रित होना, वह स्थान अन्य स्थानों से कितना अलग अलग है, उस स्थान पर रेलवे, सरकारी/नागरिक चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की अनुपलब्धता तथा वर्तमान केन्द्र तक पहुंचने के लिये गाड़ियों की उपलब्धता आदि।

इस प्रकार रेलवे अस्पताल रेलवे के मंडल/उप मंडल मुख्यालयों में स्थापित किये गये हैं।

रेलवे अस्पतालों की व्यवस्था किसी राज्य मे जिला-वार नही की जाती।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में इन अस्पतालों में आने वाले रोगियों की औसत दैनिक संख्या नीचे दी गयी है :—

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
कोटा	1103.88	1115.37	1065.90
अजमेर	2247.75	2306.28	2331.20
जयपुर	688.08	687.41	625.50
आबू रोड	450.34	565.08	441.00
उदयपुर	526.07	386.67	383.80
बांदीकुई	526.29	472.35	512.50
गगापुर सिटी	812.68	870.60	426.00
जोधपुर	772 08	798.74	638.61
लालगढ़	566.60	596.25	545.32

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Bihar Government Proposal for Railway Links up of Gua with Tatiba Manoharpur with Salai in Bihar

6293. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar have proposed to the Railway Ministry to provide rail links in the iron belt of Bihar from Gua to Tatiba via Baraiburu, Manoharpur to Salai and Jhillingburu, Salai to Tatiba Via Chotanagara, Salai to Gua via Ghatpuriline; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes.

(b) A Study Team has been appointed for the development of the ore deposits in the Malangtoli Block. A decision regarding the construction of new lines in this area will be taken after the specific recommendations of the Study Team become known.

Broad Gauge Line Between Amjhore and Banjari in Bihar

6294. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, a Government of India undertaking, which operates the pyrite mines at Amjhore in Bihar is pressing the Railway Administration to link Amjhore and Banjari by a Broad gauge line

for the transportation of the mines yield for its own consumption as well as for feeding the plants at Sindri ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Planning Commission, to whom a reference was made suggested that the provision of a B. G. line from Dehrion—Sone to Amjhore/Banjari may be kept in abeyance till the question of Sindri expansion is settled by the Committee appointed for the purpose. Further advice from the Planning Commission is awaited.

Subsidy for Exports

9295. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of commodities, raw materials and industrial products whose export to foreign countries is subsidised ; and

(b) the total amount spent on subsidy in 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Compensatory support is given on exports of certain items of engineering goods, chemicals and allied products, plastic goods, leather and leather goods, sports goods, rails, iron and steel scrap, groundnut extractions, dehydrated onions etc.

(b)

Year	*Amount of compensatory support given*
1969-70	Rs. 22.23 crores
1970-71	Rs. 28.80 ,,
1971-72	Rs. 33.14 ,,

Indo-Bangladesh Joint Programme re : Jute Trade

6296. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any move to evolve a joint programme with Bangladesh for ensuring stability in prices of jute goods, exploring new markets, finding new uses for jute and meeting the challenge of synthetics ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this Direction so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The question of such a programme would arise only when Bangladesh Government have finalized their short-term and long-term requirements.

(b) Does not arise.

अजमेर स्टेशन (पश्चिम रेलवे) पर पार्सलों का जमा हो जाना

6297. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 15 सितम्बर, 1971 से 14 दिसम्बर, 1971 के बीच पश्चिम रेलवे के अजमेर स्टेशन पर हजारों की संख्या में पार्सल जमा हो गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ये पार्सल अजमेर स्टेशन से बुक किये गये थे अथवा किसी अन्य स्थान से आये थे और उन्हें अन्यत्र भेजा जाना था; और

(ग) यदि इन पार्सलों को अन्यत्र भेजा जाना था, तो उनका ठीक समय पर लदान न करने के क्या कारण है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी नहीं। अजमेर स्टेशन पर 15 सितम्बर, 71 से 1 अक्तूबर, 71 तक पार्सल रुके नहीं पड़े रहे बल्कि 2 अक्तूबर, 71 से 14 दिसम्बर, 71 तक पार्सल रुके पड़े रहे । प्रतिदिन औसतन 700 पार्सल बच रहते थे।

(ख) ये बचे हुए पार्सल अजमेर स्टेशन से बुक किए जाने वाले तथा सीधे जाने वाले वे पार्सल होते थे जिनका यहां यानान्तरण करना होता था।

(ग) सीधे जाने वाले पार्सल अभूतपूर्व और अप्रत्याशित संख्या में प्राप्त होने और साथ ही स्वयं अजमेर स्टेशन से बुक होने वाले पार्सलों की संख्या सामान्य से तीन गुना हो जाने के कारण जिसमें अंडों तथा टमाटरों का नश्य यातायात शामिल था जिसकी निकासी

तरजीही आधार पर करनी पड़नी थी, यानान्तरिक किए जाने वाले पार्सलो का लदान समय पर नही किया जा सका ।

अजमेर स्टेशन पर ट्रांशिपमेंट वाले पार्सलो की सुरक्षा

6298 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अजमेर स्टेशन (प० रे०) पर "ट्राशिपमेंट" वाले पार्सलो की सुरक्षा के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध नही है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) और (ख) अजमेर स्टेशन (पश्चिम रेलवे) पर यानान्तरण प्लेटफार्म की व्यवस्था नही है । लेकिन इस स्टेशन पर पार्सलो को फिर से पैक किया जाता है । पार्सलो की सुरक्षा के लिए यहा एक बाडा है और चौबीसो घटे इसका पहरा देने के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के तीन रक्षको की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

पश्चिम रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले व्यक्तियो का पकड़ा जाना

6299. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1971 मे अब तक पश्चिम रेलवे मे कितने व्यक्ति बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हुए पकडे गये ;

(ख) जुर्माना के रूप में सरकार ने कितना राजस्व प्राप्त किया , और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियो को जेल भेजा गया ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1971 से 31 मार्च, 1972 तक पश्चिम रेलवे पर बिना टिकट यात्रा करते पकड़े गये यात्रियों की संख्या 3,17,812 थी ।

(ख) 25,72,419 रुपये ।

(ग) 23,660 ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मे चोरी, हत्या और लूट की घटनाएं

6300 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या रेल मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पिछले वर्ष के दौरान पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मे चोरी, हत्या, लूट और डकैती की कितनी दुर्घटनाये हुई ,

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियो को कितने रुपये का सम्पत्ति की क्षति हुई , और

(ग) भविष्य मे इस प्रकार की घटनाओ की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) 2262 चोरियो, 7 हत्याओ, 81 लूट और 22 डकैतियो के मामले थे ।

(ख) लगभग 7,13,000 रु०

(ग) (1) सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस रात की मुख्य यात्री गाडियो पर साथ-साथ चलती है ।

(ii) पर्यवेक्षी पुलिस अधिकारी सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के कार्य की जाच करते है और सक्रिय अपराधियो पर निगाह रखते है ।

Issue of Six-monthly Railway Time-Table

6301 SHRI S C SAMANTA · Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the reasons why the six-monthly Time-tables which used to be introduced in April and October are now not appearing in time; and

(b) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b).

In the context of unsettled train running conditions in Eastern part of the country caused by floods and in view of changes in pattern of train services consequent upon the opening of the Farrakka Barrage in November, 1971, the issue of Winter Time-Table of 1971 was postponed from October to November. In view of Emergency and its aftermath, the issue of Summer Time-Table of 1972 was postponed to May.

Progress made on Central Railway Zone

6302. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the progress made on the Central Railway in the matter of speeding up of trains and introduction of new train services during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : During the last three years, 12 non-suburban trains and 53 suburban trains were introduced/extended and 14 trains were speeded up by 30 minutes or more on Central Railway.

Central assistance to Punjab for assessing water requirement for agriculture, industry and power generation

6303. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have granted any loan to the Punjab Government for launching a project to assess the requirement of water for agriculture industry and power generation; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE *MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER* (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Railway wagons for salt industry at dhrangadhra and wheat Merchants of Rajkot

6304. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Salt Industry at Dhrangadhra is facing the problem of glut due to shortage of railway wagons;

(b) whether wheat merchants of Rajkot are experiencing great difficulty due to the shortage of rail wagons and whether about 800 wheat bags in town are awaiting outward movement; and

(c) if so, whether Railways are considering any proposal to provide 400 wagons as demanded to clear both wheat and salt from the said stations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) to (c). During the period from 1st January 1972 to 5th May 1972, 96 Broad Gauge and 4035 Metre Gauge wagons of salt from Dhrangadara and 246 wagons of wheat from Rajkot were loaded. While every effort is being made to step up loading further, allocation of any specific number of wagons to any particular station is not possible, available wagons being distributed among different stations for loading different commodities according to priority and seniority of registration.

कुलू गोंद का निर्यात

6305. श्री अरविन्द नेताम : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश से कुलू गोंद का निर्यात किया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले वर्ष उसका कितना निर्यात किया गया ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). हम कोई राज्यवार निर्यात आंकड़े नहीं रखते। वर्ष 1970-71 में 520,75,752 रुपये मूल्य के 103,37,851 किग्रा० गोंद का निर्यात किया गया था। "कुलू गोंद" के सम्बन्ध में हमारे पास पृथक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

बस्तर और रायपुर जिले (म० प्र०) में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाएं

6306. **श्री अरविन्द नेताम** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम के विचाराधीन मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर और रायपुर जिले की ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड ने रायपुर और बस्तर जिलों के सम्बन्ध में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम को ऋण सहायता के लिए पाच ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें पेश की थी । निगम ने रायपुर जिले की दो ऐसी स्कीमों को स्वीकृत किया है जिनमें 141 ग्रामों और 6552 पम्पसेटों का विद्युतीकरण और 120 लघु उद्योगों को विद्युत सप्लाई के लिए 138 875 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता सम्मिलित है। शेष तीन स्कीमें, दो रायपुर जिले की और एक बस्तर जिले की निगम द्वारा बनाए गए मापदण्ड के अनुसार नहीं हैं और इसलिये इनको मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड के पास सशोधन के लिए वापस कर दिया गया। संशोधित स्कीमों के निगम मे प्राप्त होने पर उनकी निगम द्वारा बनाए गए मापदण्ड के अनुसार जांच की जाएगी और इन्हें मध्य प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्य बिजली बोर्डों की ऐसी स्कीमों की स्वीकृति के लिए धन की उपलभ्यता पर निर्भर करते हुए स्वीकृति के लिए अलग-अलग हाथ में लिया जाएगा ।

Ticketless Travelling on Railways

6307. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where ticketless travel has reached an alarming dimension ;

(b) whether State Governments are co-operating with the Railway Administration in taking effective measures to curb this practice ; and

(c) the steps Central Government have taken to stop this evil ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Statistics of ticketless travel are maintained railwaywise and not statewise As such, names of the States, where ticketless travel has reached an alarming dimension, are not available.

(b) Yes.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT—2039/72]

Rail link with Bangladesh

6308. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has set up Rail links with Bangla Desh ; and

(b) if so, a brief description thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The following links have been established :—

(i) Benapole-Jessore-Khulna.
(ii) Gede-Darsana, Kusthia-Goalando.
(iii) Maishasan—Latu.
(iv) Radhikapur—Biral—Parbatipur ;
(v) Gitaldah—Mogalhat —Lalmonirhat

Slow implementation of Jute Agreement with Bangladesh

6309. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the jute trade at Government level as stipulated in the Indo-Bangladesh Trade Agreement is taking place at a very slow face ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कोटा डिवीजन रेलवे के निकट खाली पड़ी रेलवे भूमि

6310. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कोटा डिवीजनल रेलवे के निकट रेलवे की कितनी खाली भूमि पर खेती की जा रही है ;

(ख) अब रेलवे द्वारा प्रति बीघा क्या रेट वसूल किया जा रहा है और पहले रेट क्या था ;

(ग) क्या शास्त्री अवार्ड के अनुसार कुछ मुआवजा अदा करने पर रेल कर्मचारियों को इस भूमि को जोतने की अनुमति दी जाती है और क्या इस मुआवजे की दर बढ़ाकर 190 रु० प्रति बीघा कर दी गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो मुआवजे की दर बढ़ाने के क्या कारण है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) संभवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन और कालोनी की परती जमीन से है। यदि हां, तो रेलवे की जितनी जमीन पर खेती हो रही है उसका कुल क्षेत्रफल 141.50 एकड़ है।

(ख) रेलवे द्वारा प्रति एकड़ बीस रुपया या भूमि की लगान के पांच गुना में से जो भी रकम कम हो, लाइसेंस फीस ली जाती है। लाइसेंस फीस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) इस मन्त्रालय को शास्त्री पंच निर्णय की कोई जानकारी नहीं है। लाइसेंस फीस उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) के उत्तर के अनुसार ली जाती है।

(घ) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

कासगंज तथा कायमगंज स्टेशनों पर लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस के लिए स्लीपर डिब्बों का कोटा

6311. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस में कासगंज जंक्शन तथा कायमगंज स्टेशन के लिए स्लीपर डिब्बों का समान कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या कायमगंज की अपेक्षा कासगंज से इस गाड़ी मे अधिक यात्री बैठते है ;

(ग) क्या कासगज से गाड़ी में बैठने वाले बहुत से यात्रियों को स्लीपर-बर्थों की अनुपलब्धता के कारण स्लीपर-बर्थ की सुविधाओं से वंचित रहना पड़ता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार कासगज के लिए स्लीपर-बर्थों का कोटा बढ़ाने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) आगरा किला से लखनऊ जं० तक चलने वाली 14 डाउन आगरा एक्सप्रेस में कासगंज और कायमगंज स्टेशनों के लिए तीसरे दर्जे की दो-दो शायिकाओं का कोटा आवंटित है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी नही ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

गंगा-कावेरी लिन्क के बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ दल का प्रतिवेदन

6312. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य** :
श्री जी० वाई० कृष्णन :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंगा से कावेरी को जोड़ने वाले प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रीय जल ग्रिड की तकनीकी-आर्थिक संभावना के बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ

विशेषज्ञ दल ने कोई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त रिपोर्ट के कब तक प्रस्तुत कर दिए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : अभी नहीं ।

(ख) रिपोर्ट के जुलाई 1972 में प्रस्तुत होने की संभावना है ।

Shifting of Divisional Headquarters from Ferozepur (Northern Railway)

6313. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the Headquarters of the Divisional Superintendent from Ferozepur to another place ; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which the proposal will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A proposal to shift the Headquarters Offices of the Divisional Superintendent from Ferozepur is under consideration.

(b) As no decision has been taken in this regard, the question of fixing a likely date does not arise.

Confirmation of Judges of High Courts

6314. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the number of Judges in each High Court who are permanent at present ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : The present sanctioned strength of permanent Judges of each High Court is as follows :

(1) Allahabad	30
(2) Andhra Pradesh	18
(3) Bombay	23
(4) Calcutta	33
(5) Delhi	13
(6) Gujarat	10
(7) Gauhati	6
(8) Himachal Pradesh	3
(9) Jammu & Kashmir	4
(10) Kerala	12
(11) Madhya Pradesh	14
(12) Madras	16
(13) Mysore	14
(14) Orissa	7
(15) Patna	16
(16) Punjab & Haryana	17
(17) Rajasthan	8
Total :	244

मध्य प्रदेश से बीड़ियों का निर्यात

6315. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय मध्य प्रदेश से बीड़ियों का कितना निर्यात किया जाता है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : निर्यातों के राज्यवार आकड़े नही रखे जाते ।

नई दिल्ली तथा बम्बई रेलवे स्टेशनों पर अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस का समय पर पहुंचना

6316. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई से आने वाली अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस 1 जनवरी, 1971 से अब तक कितने दिन नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर ठीक समय पर पहुंची तथा वहां कितने दिन विलम्ब से पहुंची ; और

(ख) गाड़ी के विलम्ब से पहुचने के क्या कारण हैं तथा उक्त गाड़ी के नई दिल्ली क्या बम्बई ठीक समय पर पहुंचने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जनवरी, 1971 से अप्रैल, 1972 तक 57 डाउन दादर-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी नयी दिल्ली स्टेशन पर 298 दिन ठीक समय से या 5 मिनट तक देर से पहुंची और 188 दिन 5 मिनट से अधिक देर से पहुंची ।

(ख) इसके देर से चलने का मुख्य कारण था भारी सैनिक सचलन, ब्लैक आउट प्रतिबन्ध और खतरे की जंजीर का खींचा जाना ।

इसके समय पालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इसके संचालन पर रोजाना निगाह रखी जा रही है और परिहार्य विलम्ब के संबंध में तुरन्त कार्रवाई की जाती है। जनवरी से अप्रैल, 1972 के बीच इसके समय पालन मे काफी सुधार हुआ है।

Medium Irrigation Schemes in Mysore

6317. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of medium irrigation schemes for Mysore approved for implementation during 1972-73 ;

(b) the Central assistance sought therefor ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) No new medium irrigation scheme has been approved so far for implementation during 1972-73 The State Government have proposed an outlay of Rs. 55 lakhs during 1972-73 on 8 medium schemes continuing from the earlier plans and 3 new medium schemes approved in the course of the Fourth Plan.

(b) and (c). Central assistance to States is in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to any sector of development or project. The Annual Plan outlay approved for 1972-73 for Mysore is Rs. 72.3 crores out of which Central assistance is Rs. 33.56 crores

Problems faced by Cardamom Planters

6318. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received from cardamom planters in Mysore and elsewhere highlighting the problems faced by cardamom industry ;

(b) if so, the problems highlighted by them ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The points of representation from cardamom planters in Mysore are given below :—

(i) Eradication of 'Katte' disease.

(ii) Appointment of full time Chairman for the Cardamom Board for a term of 3 years,

(iii) Re-constitution of Cardamom Board making it small growers oriented,

(iv) Establishment of Research Wing under the Cardamom Board,

(v) Sponsoring of trade delegations abroad,

(iv) Establishment of cardamom oil extraction plant and production and export of cardamom—coffee,

(vii) Formation of Cardamom Community, and

(viii) Introduction of pooled marketing in cardamom and fixation of minimum price.

Regarding (i) above, the 'Katte' disease control scheme was initiated in 1969 and it has given encouraging results. Regarding (ii), a full time Chairman for Cardamom Board has been appointed in March, 1972 and he will continue for a normal term. As regards (iii), Cardamom Board is being reconstituted under the provisions of the Cardamom Act, taking into account the interests of small growers With regard to item (iv), the proposal to set up a Research Wing in the Cardamom Board has been under consideration and is receiving particular attention at higher levels in the Government. Regarding (v) and (vi) these are being examined in consultation with the Cardamom Board. As regards item (vii), a proposal for formation of Cardamom Com-

munity is under consideration of Government, Regarding (viii), in order to enable states to stabilise cardamom prices, the costing of production of cardamom has been entrusted to the Cost Accounts Officer, and it is hoped that this report will be available in June, 1972 Thereafter the question of support price of cardamom will be examined.

Memorandum by All India Shunting Pointsmen and Shunting Jamadars Association

6319 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India shunting Pointsmen and Shunting Jamadars Association has recently submitted any memorandum to the Railway Minister and Railway Board Chairman regarding their demands, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) A representation from Akhil Bhartiya Shuntman, Pointsman and Shunting Jamadar Association Dhanbad dated 20-4-72 has been received wherein points like reservation for cabinmen in yard promotion group, uniforms, mileage, trip allowance overtime to coal pilot staff, six hours duty for diesel shunting staff, etc. have been raised.

Such points are raised from time to time by recognised labour organisations are generally settled through discussions in the meetings of the Negotiating Machinery at different levels.

Indo-Nepalese trade prospects

6320. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the main ingredients of Indo-Nepalese trade at present and its future prospects,

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to introduce trade over a stretch of 16 miles on either side of the Indo-Nepalese border on the lines of the trade on either side of Indo-Bangladesh border ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines, thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Statements showing commodity-wise exports to and imports from Nepal for the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT—2040/72]

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Cotton situation

6321 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cotton situation in the State of Gujarat has improved ;

(b) the total cotton purchased by the CCI till now and how much they are likely to purchase this year ; and

(c) whether Union Government have assured the Government of Gujarat that they will search for new market for the cotton lying in Gujarat and if so, how far Union Government have been able to do it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have indicated to the CCI fair purchase prices for buying cotton in Gujarat and certain other States. Upto 6th May, 1972, the CCI had purchased in Gujarat 59,478 bales of cotton valued at Rs 7 67 crores. The purchases will continue on a large scale basis

(c) No, Sir

Requirement of Power Generators in India

6322 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study regarding the requirement of Power generators in India ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b).

Yes, Sir. A study in regard to the requirements of power generating units for the period 1972-1977 has been made. The State-wise details are given in the attached Statement.

Statement

State	Hydro		Thermal/Nuclear	
	No. of units	Total Capacity MW	No. of Units	Total Capacity M W
Northern Region				
1. Punjab	10	885	3	330
2. Haryana	—	—	2	110
3. Rajasthan	2	66	2	220
4. Jammu and Kashmir	7	127	—	—
5. Uttar Pradesh	18	725	12	1660
6. Himachal Pradesh	2	60	—	—
7. Central Sector	4	280	7	1100
Western Region				
1. Gujarat	4	300	6	800
2. Maharashtra	10	437	10	1360
3. Madhya Pradesh	—	—	10	1240
Southern Region				
1. Andhra Pradesh	7	610	6	840
2. Mysore	6	503	—	—
3. Tamil Nadu [inc. Pondicherry]	2	110	6	750
4. Kerala	4	520	—	—
5. Central Sector	—	—	2	400
Eastern Region				
1. Bihar	2	130	8	880
2. West Bengal	—	—	6	880
3. Damodar Valley Corporation	—	—	6	880
4. Orissa	7	420	1	110
5. Central Sector	—	—	2	400
North Eastern Region				
1. Assam	4	180	3	90
2. Tripura	2	10	—	—
3. Central Sector	5	205	—	—

Demand of Railway Coaches in Foreign Countries

6323. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a big demand for Coaches made in the Integral Coach Factory from foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries which have placed orders therefor and the estimates of foreign exchange likely to be earned during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Countries requiring coaches normally procure them by issuing global tenders. The Integral Coach Factory submits quotations wherever feasible after taking into account the requirements of the Indian Railways.

Zambia has recently placed an order for 6 coaches against which 13% advance payment amounting to Rs. 1.11 lakhs (approx) is expected to be received during the current year.

In 1970 Taiwan had placed an order for 113 coaches valued at Rs. 4 00 Crores (approx) on the Integral Coach Factory. This order was completed in 1971.

Pricing formula for Rayon/Nylon yarn

6324. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the recommendations made by the Tariff Commission with regard to the pricing formula for Rayon/Nylon yarn and Polyester fibre ;

(b) whether these have been accepted by Government ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to fix the price of rayon and the reaction of manufacturers thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Tariff Commission regarding the pricing formula for rayon/nylon yarn and polyester fibre are still under Government's consideration. The tariff Commission's reports and Government's decision thereon will be laid on the table of the House shortly.

(c) The manufacturers of rayon yarn and the weavers have, at the intervention of the Government, entered into a voluntary agreement under which 60.5% of the total production of viscose filament yarn is supplied to the weavers at a fixed price of Rs. 10/- per kg as before. Another 10% of the production is given as replenishment on export of rayon fabrics at a price of Rs. 7/- per kg. The balance of 29.5% of the production is sold by the manufacturers at their discretion.

विदेशों में भारतीय पुस्तकों की बिक्री

6325. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों मे भारतीय भाषाओं की पुस्तकों की बिक्री बढ़ती जा रही है ;

(ख) किन किन देशों में उनकी बिक्री अधिक है ; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में विदेशों में पुस्तकों की बिक्री से विदेशी मुद्रा की वार्षिक आय का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (ग). विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय भारतीय भाषाओं की पुस्तकों के निर्यात आंकड़े नहीं रखता है। फिर भी, गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान छपी हुई पुस्तकों के कुल निर्यात (देशवार) तथा उससे अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

(मूल्य लाख रुपये में)

क्रमांक देश	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 (अप्रैल-नवम्बर)
1. अफगानिस्तान	2	2	2
2. आस्ट्रेलिया	1	1	1
3. बर्मा	2	2	1
4. श्रीलंका	6	4	4
5. हांग कांग	2	1	नगण्य
6. कीनिया	6	2	3
7. मलयेशिया	4	5	4
8. मारीशस	1	1	नगण्य
9. नेपाल	9	7	26
10. फिलिपीन	2	1	2
11. दक्षिणी यमन जनवादी गणराज्य	2	1	1
12. सऊदी अरब	2	3	1
13. सिंगापुर	7	4	5
14. दक्षिण अफ्रीका	2	2	2
15. टंजानिया	1	1	3
16. थाईलैण्ड	2	1	नगण्य
17. सयुक्त अरब गणराज्य	19	2	1
18. ब्रिटेन	9	5	6
19. संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	12	15	12
20. योग (अन्य देशों सहित)	100	74	86

Opening of a Degree College at Khagaul (Danapur)

6326. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that daughters of Railway employees at Khagaul (Danapur) have to face a great inconvenience in daily going to Patna for attending Degree College ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal under consideration to open a Degree College at Khagaul itself ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Facilities for conveyance are available.

(b) Government have no proposal to open a Degree College at Khagaul itself, as provision of educational facilities is for the State Government.

कोटा स्टेशन के रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

6327. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 14 अप्रैल को कोटा स्टेशन के रेल कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल कर दी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) से (ग). 13-4-1972 को, कोटा में रेलवे द्वारा नियोजित एक नैमित्तिक श्रमिक, माल यार्ड में शंटिंग के दौरान गाड़ी के नीचे आ गया। परिणामस्वरूप उसकी दायीं टांग कट गयी। स्थानीय कर्मचारी घायल व्यक्ति को कोटा के रेलवे अस्पताल ले गये जहां उसका तत्काल उपचार किया गया। यह मामला टांग काटे जाने का था। चूंकि नियमित एनेस्थीसिस्ट परिवार नियोजन आपरेशन कार्यक्रम के संबंध में ड्यूटी पर गंगापुर सिटी गये हुए थे और आपात ड्यूटी पर तैनात सहायक रेलवे चिकित्सा अधिकारी ने एनेस्थीसिया के बिना आपरेशन करने का जोखिम नहीं उठाया। अतः घायल व्यक्ति का प्रथमोपचार करके उसे तुरन्त रेलवे एम्बुलेंस में सिविल अस्पताल पहुंचा दिया गया। सिविल अस्पताल में उसकी टांग काट दी गयी और उसकी हालत सुधर रही है। 14-4-72 को कुछ कर्मचारी, जिनमें से अधिकांश अनुमोदित एवजी और कुछ बाहरी व्यक्ति थे कोटा स्टेशन पर रेल पटरी पर बैठ गये और उन्होंने, रेलवे अस्पताल में आपरेशन न करने के कारण सहायक चिकित्सा अधिकारी की गिरफ्तारी और निलम्बन की मांग की। इस बात का आश्वासन दिये जाने पर कि मामले की जांच की जायेगी, वे वहां से हट गये। इस घटना की जांच के लिए तीन अधिकारियों की एक समिति नियुक्त कर दी गई है।

Ban on recruitment of Ministerial staff on Railways

6328. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ban on recruitment of ministerial staff on the Railways imposed since 1962 has recently been relaxed partially ;

(b) whether the grievances of the staff are mounting up due to shortage of ministerial staff and consequent increase in work-load ; and

(c) if so, whether there is any yardstick to determine the staff strength ; when it was laid down and whether ministerial staff have been provided according to it ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Where the workload has increased, the situation is normally met by deploying surplus staff who have been in existence elsewhere on the Railway. To provide for cases where staff had grievances about workload which could not fully be met by deploying surplus staff, the ban on recruitment has been relaxed partially.

(c) Some of the Railways had prescribed yard-sticks. These have been in vogue from various dates in different Railways. They are being followed to the extent possible taking into account the actual requirements of work at present, and the need for economy in administrative expenditure.

Decline in Indo-Nepalese Trade

6329. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREGIN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been steady decline in the overall trade with Nepal due to certain foreign countries entering the Nepalese markets in a big way ;

(b) if so, the goods whose export has declined ; and

(c) the steps taken to recapture the Nepalese markets and increase trade with that country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). India's trade with Nepal increased from Rs. 27.15 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 41.68 crores in 1969-70. The trade declined to Rs. 33.63 crores in 1970-71, due mainly to the fact that there was a time lag between the expiry of the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade and Transit (1960) and the conclusion of a New Treaty. With the conclusion of a new Treaty in August 1971, the volume of trade with Nepal is expected to show an improvement.

Free trade zone on the Indo-Bangladesh Border

6331. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to set up a free trade zone on other side of the Indo-Bangladesh border after signing of the trade treaty between the two countries recently ; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the nature of goods which would be traded there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The reference of the Honourable member is perhaps to the Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh concluded in March, 1972. There is no proposal to set up a free-trade zone as such on either side of the Indo-Bangladesh border. The Trade Agreement however, provides *inter alia* for border trade to facilitate trade in perishable commodities and articles of daily use to meet the requirements of people living in rural areas on either side of the land customs frontiers. These facilities are available to persons holding special permits, living within sixteen kilometers on the border on either side. A copy of the Trade Agreement has been placed in Parliament Library.

Normal transport arrangements during conversion of metre-gauge to broadgauge lines

6332. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state wheter there will be any dislocation of passenger or goods transporation by the Railways on those routes which will be taken up for conversion and if so, the steps taken to maintain normal transport arrangements there during the conversion period ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : The works required for conversions would be carried out with no dislocation to rail traffic, excepting that for a few days immediately before the switch-over to B. G., the traffic would have to be closed. However, this closure will be restricted to the bare minimum.

Demand for Wagons for Movement of Foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana to Kandla Port

6333. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the average daily demand for broad gauge and metre gauge wagons for the movement of foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana to Kandla Port ; and

(b) the average daily supply of wagons for broad gauge and metre lines for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Movement of foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana to Kandla Port had commenced from February, 1972 onwards. During the months from February, 1972 to April 1972, on an average 8 Broad Gauge and 14 Metre Gauge wagons per day were demanded and they were complied with in full.

Disruption of Train Services on Howrah-Nagpur Line (South Eastern Railway)

6334. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that train services on the Howrah-Nagpur line (South Eastern Railway) were dislocated on the 22nd April, 1972 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Due to agitation by carriage staff consequent upon an altercation between a Khalasi and a G. R. P. constable.

(c) Action has been taken against the culprits in coordination with the State Government authorities and some preventive measures also have been initiated.

Rate of Casual Labour in Aligarh District

6335. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether daily wage rate of casual labour in Aligarh District is Rs. 3/-per man-day;

(b) if so, the reasons for permitting the rate of Rs. 20/-per man-day from 15th August 1971 under item 14 of the Schedule of Rates to the Society organised and controlled by ex-contractor as its Secretary for goods handling work at Aligarh Junction on Allahabad Division; and

(c) the payments drawn by the Society for handling work on the basis of Rs 20/- per man-day during the period 15th August, 1971 to March, 1972, month-wise separately?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The daily wage rate of casual labour at present in Aligarh District is Rs 4/-.

(b) The rate of Rs 2.50 per man hour quoted by the Railway Parcel & Goods Porters Cooperative Contract Society Ltd, Aligarh was considered justified by the Tender Committee in the context of the over all valuation of the contract which was Rs 1,423.68 per month against the monthly valuation of Rs. 1,120.58 of the previous contract awarded in 1967. The rates quoted have been considered reasonable because of the nature of work like handling of heavy consignments requiring normally the use of a crane etc. and because of the uncertain and part time nature of the work, the rates have to be necessarily on an hourly basis.

(c) The amounts paid on man hour basis to the Railway Parcel & Goods Porters Co-operative Contract Society Ltd., Aligarh from 15th August, 1971 to March, 1972 are as under :—

15.8.71 to 31.8.71		—	Rs. 728 95
September,	1971	—	Rs. 271.25
October,	1971	—	Rs. 928 23
November,	1971	—	Rs. 225.00
December,	1971	—	Rs. 773 75
January,	1972	—	Rs. 787 92
February,	1972	—	Rs 535 41
*March,	1972	—	Rs 196 25

*As claimed by the Society. Payment not yet verified.

गड़हरा रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्व रेलवे) पर चोरियां

6336. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि गड़हरा रेलवे स्टेशन (बिहार) पर छोटी लाइन मे लाये गये माल को बडी लाइन के डिब्बो मे और बड़ी लाइन से लाये गये माल को छोटी लाइन के डिब्बो मे पलटते समय लाखो रुपये के माल की चोरी हो जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों मे कितने मूल्य के माल की चोरी हुई और भविष्य मे ऐसी चोरियां न हो, इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये है या उठाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) इन चोरियो के लिये रेलवे सुरक्षा दल को कहां तक उत्तरदायी ठहराया गया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) से (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Floor Price of Raw Jute

6337. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the floor price of raw jute of Rs 36 per maund as recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission is not remunerative for the farmers;

(b) whether Jute Growers' Association of Bihar has demanded fixation of the floor price of jute at Rs. 45 per maund; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The minimum support price for Assam Bottom variety of raw jute recommended by A. P. C. and accepted by Government for the 1971-72 season is Rs. 113 87 per quintal (equivalent to Rs. 42.50 per maund) at Calcutta. This is considered remunerative.

(b) and (c). Demands have been received from time to time for an upward revision of the minimum support price. The price fixed by Government on the recommendation of the APC is considered fair.

Study made by Indian Institute of Foreign Trade re. Joint Ventures Abroad

6339. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether sometime back Indian Institute of Foreign Trade after a thorough study revealed that there was unlimited scope for launching, promoting and expanding Indian Joint ventures abroad ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the study report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). About three years ago, the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade carried out a study of joint industrial ventures. The Study came to the conclusion that there was great scope for participation of Indian entrepreneurs in such ventures abroad. The Study report listed industries like textiles, cement plants, sugar mills, etc. for purposes of establishment of joint ventures. It also highlighted measures necessary for promoting joint ventures abroad.

Bihar Government's request for wagons for movement of stone products from Pakur in Santhalparganas, Bihar

6340. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of Railway wagons allotted for carrying stone products from Pakur and other places in the district of Santhalparganas, (Bihar) is not adequate to meet the requirements ;

(b) whether due to the non-availability of requisite number of railway wagons there is serious dislocation of construction works in North Bihar ;

(c) whether the Government of Bihar have approached his Ministry in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) During the period from January to April'72 the total loading of stone from Pakur and other quarries on the Sahibganj Loop was of the order of 11,989 wagons. Consistent with the demand for transport of other higher priority traffic and availability of wagons, maximum efforts are being made to meet the requirements of stone movement from Pakur.

(b) Not to the knowledge of this Ministry.

(c) Requests have been received from the Government of Bihar regarding wagon supplies for movement of stones for Projects sponsored by them.

(d) Pakur quarries serve predominantly requirements in West Bengal Area. To the extent possible, other States are also served from these quarries. Loading from Pakur area has in May, 1972 been stepped up to 137 wagons a day against about 100 wagons per day during January to April, 1972.

Bihar Government's Proposals for Broad Gauge Line in Shahabad District in Bihar

6341. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Bihar have approached the Central Government for the construction of Broad Gauge lines in the Pyrites-lime stone belt of the district of Shahabad ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes

(b) The Planning Commission, to whom a reference was made, suggested that the provision of a B G. line from Dehri-on-Sone to Amjhore/Banjari may be kept in abeyance till the question of Sindri expansion is settled by the Committee appointed for the purpose. Further advice from the Planning Commission is awaited.

Import of sophisticated machinery for modernising Textile Industry

6342. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make certain changes in their plan to import sophisticated machinery for modernising the cotton textile industry ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The programme of import of sophisticated machinery will be implemented to the extent of foreign exchange availability.

(b) Does not arise.

U. N. I. D. Os offer for Asian International Trade Fair 1972

6343. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently United Nations Industrial Development Organisation has offered Industrial Promotion Service for the Asian International Trade Fair 1972 ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the offer made ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad outlines of the offer are given in the statement attached.

(c) The Government of India has accepted the offer made by UNIDO. The Fair Authority will provide them free covered space as also services of an officer to assist them in their activities in the Fair.

Statement

UNIDO's Industrial Promotion Service (IPS) make use of Industrial and trade fairs as good contact points to promote potential business transactions for the benefit of developing countries. It provides participants of developing countries with an opportunity to meet their counter-parts from industrialised countries who generally are in a position to supply know-how equipments and/or commercial cooperation. Industry Days are organised by the I. P. S to give the potential consumers and suppliers the chance to make formal or informal presentations and to discuss their specific needs and problems. Private meetings are also arranged on request so that the parties concerned can explore possibilities involving joint ventures ; advisory services or managerial assistance.

UNIDO propose to send a team of experts at their cost to run the Industrial Promotion service in the Fair.

Appointment of Chief Justices of High Courts

6344. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for appointment of Chief Justice of a High Court by transfer of a Judge from another High Court ; and

(b) whether the Chief Justice of India is consulted in cases of such transfers and appointments ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). The criteria followed for appointment of Chief Justice by transfer from another High Court are merit and suitability as revealed by qualifications and experience and the record of performance as a Judge of the High Court. The Chief Justice of India is invariably consulted before a Judge is transferred from one High Court to another.

संकेत व दूर-संचार विभाग (उत्तर रेलवे) निजामुद्दीन, दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली के निरीक्षकों के अधीन कर्मचारियों के लिए रेलवे क्वार्टरों का कोटा

6345 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संकेत व दूर संचार विभाग के प्रत्येक निरीक्षक को उसके कर्मचारियों के लिए रेलवे क्वार्टरों का कोटा दिया जाता है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो सिगनल इंस्पैक्टर, निजामुद्दीन, टेलीकाम इंस्पैक्टर, नई दिल्ली और सिगनल इंस्पैक्टर (ईस्ट) दिल्ली के अधीन चतुर्थ व तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए रेलवे क्वार्टरों का कितना कोटा है ; और

(ग) क्या आवास समिति (दिल्ली क्षेत्र) में संकेत व दूर संचार विभाग का कोई प्रतिनिधि है और यदि हां, तो 1971 और 1972 में वह प्रतिनिधि कितनी बार दूसरी बैठकों में बुलाया गया और वह कितनी बार उपस्थित हुआ ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी हां, केवल श्रेणी IV के कर्मचारियों के लिए ।

(ख) श्रेणी III के कर्मचारियों का कोटा प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्रेणी IV के कर्मचारियों का कोटा

1	सिगनल निरीक्षक, पूर्व दिल्ली	37
2.	सिगनल निरीक्षक, निजामुद्दीन	6
3.	दूर-संचार निरीक्षक	4

(ग) पहले भाग का उत्तर नाकारात्मक है ; बाद के भाग का सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Upgradation of Electrical/Mechanical Signal Maintainers Delhi, Jodhpur and Bikaner Division (Northern Railway)

6346. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether instructions contained in General Manager (S.&T.) Northern Railway letter No. 651E/225 (EIIb) dated the 30th June, 1965, regarding the upgradation of the posts of Mechanical Signal Maintainers Grade 175-240 have been implemented through the Northern Railway ;

(b) if so, the total number of posts upgraded in Delhi, Jodhpur and Bikaner Divisions : and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). The letter quoted by the Member of Parliament apparently refers to the instructions contained in Northern Railway's letter No. 561E/225 (EIIB) dated 30th July 1965 and not 30th June 1965. In this letter, all Divisional Superintendents were advised to review and reorganise the cadre of Signal Mantainers on the basis of general guide lines contained in the above letter. The reorganisation proposals were, however, not finally approved and implemented having regard to overall administrative considerations Hence, no posts have been upgraded on Delhi, Jodhpur, Bikaner and other Divisions of the Northern Railway.

Display of Duty Lists of Electrical/Mechanical Signal Maintainers Delhi, Jodhpur and Bikaner Divisions (Northern Railway)

6347. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electrical/Mechanical Signal Maintainers at Delhi, Jodhpur and Bikaner Divisions working in grades Rs. 110-180, Rs. 130-212 and Rs. 175-240 are doing the same nature of jobs and distinct duty lists are not existing or provided to them ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The nature of duties of the Electrical/Mechanical Signal Maintainers of grades Rs. 110-180, Rs. 130-212 and Rs. 175-240 is broadly the same. Different grades are allotted to these staff based on the extent of responsibilities and the importance and skill involved. The

charges vary from place to place depending upon traffic conditions and sophistication of the installations and equipment.

No written duty lists have been issued, but guide-lines have been laid down in regard to the job to be entrusted to the Electrical/ Mechanical Signal Maintainers in the three grades and these are as under :

(I) *Electrical Signal Maintainers.*

(i) Double line block instruments and Power Signalling installations should be maintained by staff in grade Rs. 175-240 (A.S.).

(ii) Block instruments on single line sections should be maintained by staff in grade Rs. 130-212 (A. S.).

(iii) Other equipment in big yards should be maintained by staff in Grade Rs. 175-240 or 130-212 (A.S.) depending upon the complexity and the quantum of equipment to be maintained.

(iv) Since the staff maintaining the block instruments and token instruments will have to maintain other Signalling equipment also at way side stations, assistance to these maintainers should be given for this purpose in the form of Electrical Signal maintainers in grade Rs. 110-180 (A. S.).

(II) *Mechanical Signal Maintainers.*

(i) In large yards at least one maintainer in grade Rs. 175-240 (A.S.) shall be provided in order to carry out heavy repairs.

(ii) In important yards at least one maintainer in grade Rs. 130-212 (A.S.) shall be provided in order to carry out heavy repair.

Discontinuation of 355 Up and 356 Down Trains between Ajimganj and Katwa Junctions (Eastern Railway)

6348. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to discontinue 355 Up and 356 Down trains between Ajimganj and Katwa Junctions on the B.A.K. Loop (Eastern Railway) from May, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). For generating capacity for the movement of urgent relief meterials to Bangladesh, 355 Up/ 356 Down Passengers continue to remain cancelled. Restoration of these trains will be considered as soon as the position improves in this regard

Replacement of Jute by Synthetics

6349. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the effects of the replacement of jute by synthetic fibres in the manufacture of carpet backing is USA on the export of hessian from India ; and

(b) how far this will affect the Indian jute industry and the level of employment in the industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). It is no doubt true that synthetics pose a serious threat to jute carpet backing and other jute goods. During 1971-72, however, exports of jute goods have registered considerable improvement, and the expectations are that the performance in 1972-73 may be equally good. In the long term interests of the industry, urgent measures are necessary to :

(i) improve yield per hectre,

(ii) stabilize price of raw jute,

(iii) improve by persistent research properties of jute and jute products,

(iv) bring down prices to levels competitive with synthetics, and

(v) diversify production into new lines.

Action on these lines is already being taken so as to meet increasing competition from synthetics.

Export of Engineering Goods

6350. SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are promising prospects for export of engineering goods this year;

(b) if so, whether last year engineering exports came to Rs. 120 crore against target of Rs 165 crore; and

(c) whether manufacturers complained of shortage of steel which prevented them to meet the target of Rs. 160 crores?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Prospects for export of engineering goods this year are bright. The Engineering Export Promotion Council have fixed an export target of Rs. 200 crores for the year 1972-73.

(b) The Engineering Export Promotion Council had set a target of Rs. 165 crores. The figures of exports actually made are being compiled. Some shortfall is estimated.

(c) Shortage of steel was only one of the several factors which restsicted growth of exports of this item to the targetted figure. Other factors responsible for slow growth are:

(i) Difficulties in exports to Arab Republic of Egypt due to payments problems.

(ii) Dislocation of shipping services during Pakistani aggression,

(iii) Rise in freight rate introduced by shipping lines,

(iv) International monetary fluctuations and devaluation and revaluation of international currencies.

Conversion of Metre-Gauge into Broad-Gauge lines in Bihar

6351. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of metre gauge and narrow gauge railway lines in Bihar;

(b) whether there is any proposal to convert any of these lines into broad gauge lines; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Information about the length of railway line is not compiled State-wise, but only Railway Zone-wise and gauge-wise.

Railway Zone-wise and gauge-wise particulars of route kilometres open to traffic on 31st March, 1971, are given in Statement 8 of the Supplement to the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways—Statistical Statements, for the year 1970-71, copies of which are available in the Library of Parliament.

(b) and (c). Coversion of Barabanki—Samastipur metre gauge line via Gonda, Gorakhpur and Muzaffarpur (604 kms.), partly falling in Bihar has been sanctioned. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 46.34 crores and will be completed in five years.

Utilisation of Surplus Power

6352. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the areas of Eastern and North Eastern regions inter-connected with one another for the purpose of power supplies;

(b) whether in these areas there is surplus capacity of power; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for the utilisation of this surplus power capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The power systems of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and the Damodar Valley Corporation in the Eastern Region are inter-connected with one another. The West Bengal Power System is being linked to Assam in the North-eastern Region. Within the North Eastern Region Assam is already linked to Tripura and Nagaland and is being linked to Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c). There is at present no surplus power in the Eastern Region. There is some surplus power in Assam which is used in Tripura and Nagaland.

Number of Employees Class-wise in Ministry of Irrigation and Power

6353. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class I, II, III and IV employees in his Ministry ;

(b) the number and percentage of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees ; and

(c) the names and grades of the Posts which are exempted for direct recruitment under U.P.S.C. (Exemptions from Consultations) regulations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is as under :—

	Number of employees	Number of Scheduled Caste and percentage	Number of Scheduled Tribe and percentage
Class I	41	3/7.32%	nil
Class II	143	11/7.69%	1/0.7%
Class III	235	25/10.64%	1/0.43%
Class IV	112	30/26.79%	1/0.9%

(c) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-2041/72)

Minibhadra Irrigation Project Report

6354. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project report on Manibhadra irrigation project has been received by the Central Water and Power Commission from the Government of Orissa ;

(b) if so, whether it has been approved by Government ; and

(c) whether the project will be taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) No detailed Project report for this scheme has so far been received from the Government of Orissa.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Study regarding number of Judges required for each High Court

6356. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been conducted by Government to determine the number of Judges required in each High Court for the disposal of each year's work ; and

(b) it so, the outcome of the study and the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). It is primarily the responsibility of the State authorities to review the state of work in each High Court and to send proposals for appointment of more Judges, if such increase is justified by the institutions and disposals and the arrears to be cleared. When the proposals are received by the Government of India, they are examined and if the proposed increase is justified, sanction of the President to the creation of the posts is conveyed to the State authorities.

States Participating in International Trade Fair

6357. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the names of the States in India that are participating in the International Trade Fair ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : The following States have so far confirmed their participation in 'ASIA 72' :

Rajasthan, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Goa, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tamilnadu.

The Governments of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh propose to put up a joint Pavilion. The other States are still considering the matter.

Procedure for Allotment of Accommodation in Holiday Homes for Railway Employees

6358. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the location of Holiday Homes opened by Railway Ministry on different hill stations ;

(b) whether these are reserved for Railway employees only ;

(c) if not, the procedure for allotment of rooms in these homes for non-railway employees and

(d) the fees charged from Railway employees and non-Railway employees during seasons and non-season periods ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Holiday Homes opened by the Railways on different hill stations and other places for Class III and IV staff are as per list below.

1. *Mussoorie
2. Shillong
3. Simla
4. Pahalgam
5. Srinagar
6. Lonavla
7. Matheran
8. Igatpuri
9. *Puri
10. Baidyanathdham
11. Rajgir
12. Barog
13. Bandra (Bombay)
14. Courtallam
15. Madurai
16. Mysore
17. Coonoor
18. Ranchi

*There are two holiday homes each at Mussoorie and Puri.

(b) They are meant essentially for the use of Railway employees.

(c) These Holiday Homes are also made available to other Central Government employees, if accommodation is available after meeting the requirements of Railway employees.

(d) The scale of charges to be recovered from other Central Government employees are the same as for Railways employees, viz., Rs. 0.75 for Class III staff and Rs. 0.25 for Class IV staff per suite per day.

Utilisation of Tea Waste

6359. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to utilise gainfully the quantity of tea waste at present disposed of by burning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : About 40% of tea waste is already being utilised for manufacture of Caffeine by ten manufacturing units in the country. Besides, experiments are being conducted by one of the instant tea manufacturers for use of tea waste for manufacture of instant tea. Tea Board has also sponsored a Research Project at Calcutta University for utilisation of tea sweepings for preparation of anti-oxidants for food industry and pigments as edible colour in addition to extraction of caffeine for Pharmaceutical Industry.

Strength of Employees in Foreign Trade Ministry and various Departments

6360. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class I, II, III and IV employees in his Ministry, Department-wise,

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers/employees in each class ; and

(c) the posts for direct recruitment exempted under U.P.S.C. (Exemptions from Consultation) Regulation, 1958 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) There are no Departments in the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The required information in respect of the Ministry is as follows :

Class I employees	..	111
Class II employees	..	296
Class III employees	..	332
Class IV employees	..	152

(b)	Class I	..	6
	Class II	..	11
	Class III	..	25
	Class IV	..	38

(c) Nil

Comments on Vigilance and S. P. E. by One-Man Expert Committee on Claims

6361. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether One-Man Expert Committee on Claims headed by Shri R. B. Lal, Vide paras 5211 and 5212 of Chapter 52 has adversely commented on the dealing of cases by the Vigilance and S. P. E.;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) and (b). The Expert Committee on claims headed by Shri R. B. Lal has not recommented on the manner of investigation of cases. The Committee has brought out two points:

(i) the Vigilance of the S. P. E. should not review the punishments inflicted on cases of procedural irregularities or ask for a review or enhancement of the punishment in such cases;

(ii) the S. P. E. and the Vigilance should not pursue mistakes or irregularities that do not have a corruption angle;

(c) the present practice is for the Vigilance to call for the papers wherein punishments awarded are not commensurate with the gravity of the offence. In such cases the vigilance request the disciplinary authority to reconsider the punishment awarded. Such cases are few and far between.

As regards cases wherein only departmental irregularities are there, they are not taken up for investigation unless there is a potential vigilance angle to it. It may, however, be stated that it is very difficult to decide in a number of cases that there is no vigilance angle at all. This is the present practice.

However, as regards the recommendation of the Committee they are under consideration.

दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल्स में अनुमति प्राप्त स्पिंडलों की संख्या

6362. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल्स को 8 फरवरी, 1971 तक कितने स्पिंडल्स करघे (लूम) चलाने की अनुमति है ; और

(ख) इस समय दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल्स को कितने स्पिडल और करघे (लूम) चलाने की अनुमति है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल्स की 76,508 तकुओं तथा 1452 करघों की पजीकृत/लायसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता है। मिल को, जनवरी, 1971 में अपने 35,000 तकुए तथा 500 करघे दामना-पिलखवा स्थित अपने समूह की दूसरी सस्था को अन्तरित करने की अनुमति दी गई थी।

Measures taken to effect economy in National Projects Construction Corporation

6363. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3802 on the 25th April, 1972 regarding loss incurred to National Projects Construction Corporation and state the positive measures taken to effect economy in expenditure on the Establishment (Gazetted and non-Gazetted), Allowances and Contingencies, both in the Headquarters Office and Field Offices of the National Projects Construction Corporation, in view of the mounting recurring losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): In order to effect economy the Corporation has not resorted to any fresh recruitment during the last 5 years. Whenever new units are sanctioned, adjustments are made out of the existing staff. The Corporation also review the staff position both at Headquarters office

and Field offices from time to time. As a result of these reviews, the strength of the staff (Gazetted and non-Gazetted) has been reduced from 960 in 1967-68 to 701 in 1971-72. The Corporation have also brought about reduction similarly in contingent expenditure. Out of 6 buildings hired for Head Office, 3 have since been vacated. All these measures have resulted in reduction of expenditure on the establishment and contigencies from Rs. 75 lakhs in 1967-68 to Rs. 58.25 lakhs in 1971-72.

Irrigation Facilities from Waters of Shardasahayak Project in Bahraich District

6364. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state .

(a) whether irrigation facilities from the waters of Sharda Sahayak Project in Bahraich will be available for irrigation purposes in District Bahraich ; and

(b) if so, by what time and to what extent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) · (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that the Sharda-Sahayak Project, under construction now, does not propose irrigation in Bahraich District. They are, however, proposing to provide irrigation facilities to about 45,000 acres by lifting water from Sarju river. Work on the scheme is expected to start soon.

Preparation of inventory of Goods while handing/taking over Charge by the Railway Staff

6365. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Relieving hands do not make any inventory of goods, articles, registers and papers while taking over charge from the Station Masters and Goods Clerks and nor do the latter do so while handing over charge to their relieving hands ; and

(b) whether the aforesaid practice is responsible for misappropriation of goods articles and facilitates the commission of offences with impunity ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There is no system of inventory of booked consignments, of dead stock, registers and papers, being taken when Station Masters and Goods Clerks relieve each other at a change of shift, while proceeding on weekly rates or short leave, as this is not practicable. Complete inventory of these articles is, however, taken when staff proceed on transfer or on long leave.

(b) No.

एतमा बोगों बांध (मध्य प्रदेश) के निर्माण की प्रगति

6366. **श्रीमती आगमदास मिनिमाता:** क्या **सिचाई और विद्युत्** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हस्दो नदी पर एनमा बोगों बाध के निर्माण मे अब नक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इरा बाध के निर्माण कार्य को अपने हाथ मे लेने का है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बांध को पूरा करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को पर्याप्त धनराशि देगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस स्कीम के योजना आयोग के विचारार्थ और राज्य की विकासात्मक योजना मे सम्मिलित करने के लिये स्वीकृति हेतु विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट और स्कीम का प्राक्कलन अभी तक नहीं भेजा है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Rules for Determining Seniority for Promotion to Grade of Drivers (Western Railway)

6367. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Manager, Western

Railway had issued orders *vide* letter No. E839/18/8-6 dated the 25th May, 1965 laying down certain principles for determining seniority of employees for promotion to the grade of Drivers ; and

(b) whether they apply to all cases of promotions of shunters 'A' and 'B' to the grade of Driver 'C' ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

Promotion of Drivers 'A' Grade Western Railway

6368 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1951 on the 4th April, 1972 regarding regularisation of promotion of Drivers 'A' Grade, Jaipur Division (Western Railway) and state

(a) how many posts of Drivers Grade 'A' are lying vacant on each division of Western Railway ,

(b) the number of Drivers Grade 'B' eligible for selection against the vacancies ; and

(c) whether only confirmed Drivers Grade 'B' are eligible for the selection ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Result of Investigation against certain Employees of Northern Railway

6369. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1270 on the 23rd November, 1971 regarding the result of investigation against certain employees of the Northern Railway and state :

(a) whether the report in this case has since been examined ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the examination ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) As a result of the enquiry held under the Railway Servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules against the two Parcel Clerks of Meerut City, the increment of one of them has been withheld for a period of one year. The other Clerk has been reduced from the grade Rs. 130-225(AS) to the rank of Booking Clerk in the grade Rs. 110-200 (AS) for an indefinite period, and his pay has been fixed at the minimum of the grade Rs. 110-200 (AS).

Non-availability of Northern Railway Time-Table at New Delhi Station

6370 SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Northern Railway Time-Table is not available at the New Delhi Railway Station ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Koping Hydel-Electric Power Project in Nowgaon (Assam)

6372 SHRI D. BASUMATARI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the site for installation of Koping Hydel-Electric Power project in the District of Nowgaon in Assam has been finalised , and

(b) if so, the time by which the work on the Project is likely to start ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The Kopili Hydro-electric project has not yet been approved for implementation. Further investigations are still being carried out as leakage of stored waters through the sinkholes in the reservoir area has not been ruled out as yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Idikki Hydro-Electric Project

6373. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money already spent on Idikki hydro-electric scheme and the amount yet to be spent ; and

(b) the amount of power expected from this project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Against the sanctioned estimated cost of Rs. 68.208 crores, an expenditure of about Rs. 48.00 crores was anticipated to be incurred upto 4-4-1972.

(b) 390 MW of peaking capacity on the completion of the first stage and 780 MW ultimately, and an annual generation of 1800 million units.

New Project for Rural Electrification in Kerala

6374. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some new projects for rural electrification have recently been sent to the Central Government by the Government of Kerala State :

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREL) : (a) to (c). The Rural Electrification Corporation which has been set up in the Central Sector since July, 1969, provides additive finances to State Electricity Boards for implementation of the rural electrification schemes. The Corporation has so far sanctioned nine such schemes. of Kerala involving loan assistance of Rs. 394.466 lakhs aiming electrification of 262 villages. 5646 agricultural pumpsets and power supply to 829 small and agro industries. One rural electrification scheme of Kerala for electrification of 26 villages, 260 agricultural pumpsets and power supply to 94 small and agro industries at an estimated cost of Rs. 54 lakhs is pending consideration in the Corporation. This is being examined in accordance with the criteria laid down by the Corporation and will be taken up individually for sanction depending upon the availability of funds for sanction of such schemes of Kerala and other State Electricity Boards.

Railway Accidents on Southern Railway

6375. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway accidents on the Southern Railway during the last year ;

(b) the number of the accidents which occurred due to carelessness on the part of Railway Employees ;

(c) the estimated loss suffered by the Railways ; and

(d) the number of employees against whom Departmental enquiry has been instituted in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) During the period 1.4.71 to 31.3.72 there were 97 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains on the Southern Railway.

(b) Of these 97 accidents, 54 were caused by the failure of railway staff.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property involved in these accidents has been estimated at approximately Rs. 12,65,300/-.

(d) For the 54 accidents caused by the failure of railway staff departmental action was initiated against 76 persons.

Set-back in Tobacco Export

6376. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the major world markets where Indian tobacco have suffered a setback; and

(b) the reasons and the extent of fall and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The over-all exports

of Indian tobacco to the world market were higher in 1971-72 compared to those in 1970-71. However, the exports to Belgium, France, G. D. R. and South Yemen Peoples' Republic suffered a set back during 1971-72.

(b) A statement is laid an the Table of the House.

Statement

1. The extent of fall and the reasons thereof are mentioned below :

Name of the country	Qty. exported '70-71	Estimated Qty exported 1971-72 (Qty. '000 kgs)	Reasons
Belgium	519	393	(i) Higher purchases from another EEC partner. (ii) Increased domestic production.
France	1641	74	Reduced purchases during 1971-72 due to earlier accumulated stocks.
G. D. R.	1493	861	Exports to GDR have generally been fluctuating widely.
South Yemen People's Republic	927	636	Stringent import restrictions to encourage consumption of domestic tobacco.

2. A Tobacco Study Team was sent to European countries recently to undertake the study of markets. Further action is being taken on the basis of the recommendations made by the team.

Master Plan for Flood Control

6377. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any master plan for flood control (rivers) has been prepared ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) the Central assistance given to the States under this plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Outline plans of flood control had been prepared by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, erstwhile Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal providing for the construction of embankments, drainage channels, reservoirs river training works, raising of villages and town protection work for protecting areas subject to floods. The estimated cost of the works included in these plans was about Rs. 1300 crores.

The Central Flood Control Board at the meeting held in November, 1970 had recommended that the States should finalise the comprehensive plans on the basis of the available data and also taking into account the experience of floods in recent years. The revised plans have not been received from any of the state.

(c) Flood control is included in the State Plan and as such, the provision for the implementation of flood control schemes has to be made by the concerned State Governments. Under the procedure evolved for the Fourth Five Year Plan, central assistance to the State Governments for their plan schemes is provided in the shape of block loans and grants and is not tied to any particular project or head of development. There is therefore no earmarked assistance for flood control. However, the Central Government gives

special financial assistance for the implementation of priority and urgent flood control measures as and when considered necessary. Such assistance has recently been agreed to for the implementation of some priority schemes in the States of Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and urgent works in Brahamputra valley in Assam.

Number of Rivers studied for Flood Control

6378. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rivers taken up for flood control study ;

(b) how many studies have been completed ; and

(c) whether the Central Government give any assistance to implement the flood control schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). A comprehensive study of the flood prone rivers in India was made by the High Level Committee on floods appointed by the Government of India in 1957. The findings of the committee were laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 81 on 11th February, 1959 in the Lok Sabha. This is available in the library of Parliament.

The Committee had laid emphasis on the preparation of comprehensive plans of flood control for the various river basins on the lines indicated by them which included detailed studies of the history of floods, their frequency, magnitude, duration, damage caused *etc*. Accordingly, the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, erstwhile Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal had prepared outline plans of flood control for the rivers in their States. The position of the preparation of the plans was reviewed by the Central Flood Control Board at the meeting held in November, 1970 when it was decided that the States should complete their studies with the available data and the experience of flood in recent years and finalise the comprehensive plans of flood control. The finalised plans have not so far been received from any of the State Governments.

(c) Under the procedure evolved for the Fourth Five Year Plan, Central assistance to the State Governments for their plans schemes is provided in the shape of block loans and grants and is not tied to any particular project or head of development. As such, there is no earmarked assistance for flood control schemes. However, the Central Government gives special financial assistance for the implementation of priority and urgent flood control measures as and when considered necessary. Such assistance has recently been agreed to for the implementation of some priority schemes in the States of Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and urgent works in the Brahamputra Valley in Assam.

Cadre of Claim Inspectors and Claim Prevention Inspectors at New Delhi (Northern Railway)

6379. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cadre of Claim Inspectors and Claim Prevention Inspectors is the same ;

(b) the number of Claim Inspectors who are working in Claims Office, Northern Railway, New Delhi for more than 5 years , and

(c) whether there is any proposal to transfer them to Claim Prevention Branch to break their link with the merchants ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) 11.

(c). No.

Free Railway Warrants to Deputationists from Indian Railway Conference Association, New Delhi

6380. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway employees of the Indian Railway Conference Association, New Delhi who are on deputation with the Directorate of Civil Defence and Home Guards, Delhi ; and

(b) whether they are entitled to free Railway Warrant while on deputation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) One.

(b) During first four years of deputation, Railway passes as admissible during Railway service are issued and thereafter on a restricted scale as on retirement.

Continuous Service for Ex-AIOWs now absorbed as APWIs on Northern Railway

6381. SHRI DHAN SINGH PRADHAN: SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the services of Ex-AIOWs of Western Railway now working as APWIs on Northern Railway are not being treated as continuous; and

(b) the time required to finalise the issue?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Services of 12—ex-Assistant Inspectors of Works, out 35, of Western Railway appointed as Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors on Northern Railway are not continuous as on being rendered surplus on Western Railway, they were discharged on account of their refusal either to appear before the Screening Committee for alternative post or to accept the alternative post after screening. Later, they, however, were appointed as Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors on Northern Railway at their request.

(b) No definite time limit can be prescribed for finalising the question of condition of break in their service on account of the following:

(i) Service Records of these employees had been sent to Northern Railway to facilitate fixation of their pay. These service records have been and are being collected to enable Western Railway to pursue further action.

(ii) Proposal for condonation of break in service in respect of each of the employee has to be processed by the various units of the Western Railway where the employees were last working in consultation with their associated accounts or to be submitted to Headquarters Office for consideration of the General Manager in consultation with his F. A. & C. A. O.

Every effort is being made to finalise the issue as early as possible.

Rural Electrification Schemes Sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh

6382. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased so state:

(a) the number of Rural Electrification Schemes sanctioned recently for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the cost of each scheme; and

(c) the number of agricultural pump sets to be energised and service connections to agro-industries and light industries to be given, scheme-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). The Rural Electrification Corporation which has been set up in the Central Sector in July, 1969, provides additive finances to State Electricity Boards for implementation of the rural electrification schemes. The Corporation has so far sanctioned 15 such schemes of Andhra Pradesh involving loan assistance of Rs. 954.01 lakhs for the electrification of 941 villages, 22778 pumpsets and power supply to 1422 small and agro industries. The broad features of these Schemes are given below:

Name of District/ Taluk	Cost of Scheme	Amount of loans sanctioned	Coverage			Small scale industries
	(Rs. in lakhs)		Villages	Pump-sets	Agro industries	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Paluad & Vinukonda-Guntur District	37.00	37.00	37	1110	—	111

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Kadiri Taluk-Anantpur District	45.00	45.00	45	1350	—	135
3. Nandigama, Triver & Vijayawada Taluks Krishna District	94.69	94.69	90	2500	—	180
4. Jangoan Taluk—Warangal District	64.80	64.80	100	1750	200	—
5. Ibrahimpatnam Taluk—Hyderabad District	56.62	56.62	50	1490	—	130
6. Pattikonda Ialuk—Kurnool District	51.16	51 16	43	1220	—	84
7. Pulivendla Taluk—Cuddapah District	39.78	39.78	42	1302	—	67
8. Nellore District	89.78	89.78	77	2100	—	75
9 Ongole District	77 61	77.61	60	1346	-	80
10 Nalgonda District	65.20	65 20	52	1778	—	65
11. Chittor District	79 82	79 82	31	2082	--	37
12 Srikakkulam District	71 61	68.73	111	1200	—	82
13. Adilabad District	58 750	57.13	65	1450	—	46
14. Vishakapatnam District	83 658	79.64	82	1000		70
15. Vanaparthy Taluk of Mahboobnagar Distric	48 930	47.08	56	1100	—	60
Total : 15 Schemes	964 408	954.04	941	22778	200	1222

Places likely to be Irrigated by Canal from River Sone

6383. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed east bank canal from the river Sone in Bihar will be irrigating the lands in places like Aurangabad, Goh, Kouch, Tekari, Kurtha East, Makdumpur, Jehanabad, Chonchi, Fatuwah, Ganga etc.; and

(b) if not, the places which are likely to get irrigation facilities from the said canal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The east bank Sone High Level Canal, now under construction by the Government of Bihar, is intended to irrigate 1.39 lakh acres in Gaya district of Bihar. Village-wise details are not available with the Central Government.

Indo-Bangla Desh Power Board

6384. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up an Indo-Bangladesh Power Board soon ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the recent visit of the Indian delegation led by the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power, an agreement was reached regarding maximum mutual cooperation between the two countries for providing adequate power supply as economically as possible. To achieve this objective and to provide necssary consultation and coordination in an effective manner, it is proposed to set up a Joint Cooperation Board with two representatives each from Bangladesh and India. The said Board which will be a recommendatory body, will formulate proposals and submit its recommendations to the two Governments on matters of mutual interest in the field of power development. It will also take steps for ensuring implementation of power projects of mutual interest when these are approved.

Quota of Third Class Seats for M.Ps. from Parliament House Booking Office

6385. SHRI NEWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a quota of only four third class seats is kept reserved for Members of Parliament at the Parliament House Railway Booking Office ;

(b) whether this quota was fixed before the Members were entitled to take attendants alongwith them ;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to increase the present quota of four seats in Third Class ; and

(d) if so, when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No quota of third class seats has been allotted to the Parliament House Reservation Office. However, to cater to the needs of the Members of Parliament, their families and persons accompanying them on Parliament business, a quota of third class sleeper berths ranging from 2 to 8 has been allotted to Parliament House Reservation Office in various trains.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of an over-Brigde at Adoni (Southern Railway)

6386. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no progress in the construction of an overbridge at Adoni in Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The decision of the State Government regarding the site of the proposed Road over bridge is awaited.

Revocation of Orders of break in Service of Employees of Barauni Garhara Area

6387. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union has submitted to the Railway Minister any fresh demand for the revocation of orders of break in service against employees of Barauni-Garhara area and recognition of the registered office-bearers of the North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union, Gorakhpur ; and

(b) if so, Government reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, by the Unrecognised faction of North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union.

(b) The question of condonation of break in service is reviewed from time to time on the basis of the performance of the employees in maintaining better out-put and the effort put in towards prevention of thefts and pilferages.

The matter relating to the recognition of the office bearers of North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union, as borne in the records of the Registrar of Trade Unions concerned, is subjudice and it has therefore, been decided to await the disposal of the Court case and maintain status quo in the meanwhile.

Powers to Asstt. Medical Officers for Vision Test, Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

6388 SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether only D M O , Delhi is authorised for A/1, A/2 vision examination of the Railway staff of Ghaziabad Junction ;

(b) whether nearly 2,000 employees of A/1 & A/2 standard of Ghaziabad Junction required to pass the vision examination have been detained by D.M.O for a long time ,

(c) whether the staff at Ambala and Saharanpur are examined for such standards by the A.M Os concerned ; and

(d) whether conferment of similar powers on A.M Os, Ghaziabad is under consideration in order to avoid delay in such examination ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No Vision test of the Railway staff of Ghaziabad Junction is done at Delhi Main Hospital by two Assistant Medical Officers

(b) No On an average, 41 cases in a month out of total number of 953 staff in category A/1 and A/2 posted at Ghaziabad, have been coming from Ghaziabad to Delhi for visual acuity test during the last three months and they are not detained on an average for more than 6 to 8 days.

(c) Yes.

(d) No. Since the facilities required for vision test of Railway staff do not exist in the Health Unit at Ghaziabad, the question of empowering the A.M.O., Ghaziabad for such examination, does not arise.

मध्य रेलवे में माल की चोरी

6390. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में मध्य रेलवे में कुल कितने सामान की चोरी हुई ;

(ख) इस अवधि में कितना सामान बरामद किया गया , और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) मध्य रेलवे पर चुराये गये माल का कुल मूल्य इस प्रकार है :

1970 — 5,54,610 रुपये
1971 — 13,85,624 रुपये

(ख) मध्य रेलवे पर बरामद किये गये माल का कुल मूल्य :

1970 — 1,79,755 रुपये
1971 — 8,44,435 रुपये

(ग) 1970 मे 3685 बाहरी व्यक्ति, 447 रेल कर्मचारी, 33 रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी और 2 सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस कर्मचारी पकड़े गये थे। 1971 में 4164 बाहरी व्यक्ति, 368 रेल कर्मचारी, 37 रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी और 5 सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस कर्मचारी पकड़े गये थे।

विधान-सभा चुनावों में स्थल-सेना, नौसेना और वायुसेना के सेनापतियों के चित्र लगाना

6391 **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि 1972 में विधान-सभा चुनावों में कुछ राजनीतिक दलों ने अपने चुनाव इश्तिहारों में नौ-सेना, स्थल-सेना और वायुसेना के सेनापतियों के के चित्र छापे थे ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध मे पंजाब और राजस्थान में कुछ लोगों द्वारा किए गए विरोध के बारे में कोई जानकारी मिली है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई और इन राजनीतिक दलों के नाम क्या है जिन्होने ऐसे इश्तिहार लगाए थे ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) से (ग). निर्वाचन आयोग को यह शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी कि होशियारपुर (पजाब) में पंजाब प्रदेश कांग्रेम कमेटी द्वारा जारी किए गए दीवारों पर लगाए जाने वाले ऐसे पोस्टर देखे गए जिनमें तीनो सेनाध्यक्षों तथा चार लेफ्टिनेंट जनरलों के माथ प्रधान मंत्री, रक्षा मंत्री और विदेश मत्री के चित्र थे। आयोग द्वारा जांच करने पर यह पता चला कि उक्त पोस्टर पाकिस्तान के माथ लड़ाई शुरू होने के तुरन्त बाद पंजाब कांग्रेस कमेटी द्वारा छापे गए थे और उनका निर्वाचन से कोई मम्बन्ध नहीं था तथा उक्त पोस्टरों में निर्वाचन सम्बन्धी कोई नारे या निर्वाचन प्रतीक प्रकाशित नहीं किए गए थे। तथापि पजाब प्रदेश कांग्रेम कमेटी ने मभी जिला कांग्रेस कमेटियों को ये अनुदेश जारी किये थे कि जहां कही भी उक्त पोस्टर प्रदर्शित किए गए हों, उनको तत्काल हटा दिया जाए।

सरकार और निर्वाचन आयोग को इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि राजस्थान में मार्च, 1972 में हुए राज्य विधान सभा के निर्वाचनों के दौरान किसी राजनैतिक दल ने कोई ऐसा पोस्टर निकाला था।

मध्य रेलवे में हत्या, लूटमार और चोरी की घटनायें

6392. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में मध्य रेलवे में हत्या, लूटमार और चोरी की कुल कितनी घटनायें हुईं ;

(ख) इस मम्बन्ध मे कुल कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(ग) इन घटनाओं मे चुराई गई वस्तुओं के मूल्य का अनुमान क्या है ?

रेल मत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान मध्य रेलवे में हत्या, लूट और चोरी की जो घटनाएं हुईं वे इस प्रकार है :—

	1970	*1971*
हत्या	8	7
लूट–पाट (डकैती)	21	20
चोरी (बुक किये गये परेषण और रेलवे सामानों सहित)	5471	6050

(ख) 1971 मे 1974 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये जबकि 1970 मे 1729 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे।

(ग) 1971 मे चोरी गये मामान का अनुमानित मूल्य 7,89,766 रुपये है जबकि 1970 में चोरी गये मालका मूल्य 5,15,037 रुपये था।

मध्य रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों को पकड़ना

6393. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेल मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली जनवरी, 1971 से अब तक मध्य रेलवे के बिना टिकट यात्रा कर रहे कितने व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा गया ; और

(ख) इस अवधि में उनसे जुर्माने के रूप मे कितनी धन-राशि वसूल की गई ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1971 से 31 मार्च, 1972 तक

की अवधि में मध्य रेलवे में बिना टिकट सफर करने वाले जितने यात्री पकड़े गये उनकी संख्या 2,89,777 थी ।

(ख) 27,74,569 रुपये ।

11.55 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INADEQUATE CUSTOMS CHECK AT TIRUCHIRAPALLI AIRPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

> 'The reported inadequate customs arrangements at Tiruchirapalli thereby continuously encouraging large-scale smuggling from abroad.'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, It appears that a report in the *Statesman*, Delhi, dated the 15th May, 1972 has been the source of information for the calling attention notice. Under the heading "A Breach in Customs Wall" the paper has published a report from its Special representative in Singapore to the effect that inadequate customs arrangements at Trichy Airport are being exploited by gold and gem smugglers for smuggling gold and jade of Chinese origin through the airport there. According to the report couriers carrying these goods take a flight from Singapore to Colombo and then board the flight to Trichy. The report adds that over the past three to four weeks there has been a sudden spurt in the number of passengers taking this circuitous route.

The distance between Singapore and Trichy *via* Colombo is less than the distance *via* Madras. Further, the frequency of air services between Singapore to Trichy *via* Colombo is much more than *via* Madras. It cannot, therefore, be said that the route *via* Colombo is circuitous.

It is also not true that the customs arrangements at Trichy airport are inadquate. The passenger traffic at Trichy is very little as compared to the passenger traffic at Madras and naturally, therefore, the staff posted is much less but is adequate enough to handle the traffic. While it is a fact that the Trichy airport is managed by Central Excise staff there are a number of Central Excise Officers with Customs experience available in the common cadre of the two Central Excise Collectorates in Tamil Nadu to draw upon. It may be added that barring the major Customs Houses at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, Goa and Visakhapatnam the Customs work at all other places is handled by Central Excise Officers, and over the years they have acquired enough experience in the type of customs work that is required to be handled at these places.

Even though officers of Central Excise Collectorate, Madurai, under whose jurisdiction Trichy airport falls, have made seizures of gold and precious stones of a value of Rs. 33 lakhs during the last one year, there have been no worthwhile seizures at Trichy airport and this is in spite of the fact that the officers are alert to check smuggling by passengers coming from Singapore.

12 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, there are four flights up and down every day from Ceylon to Trichy. I am told there is prior customs information. That tallies with the statement of the Singapore correspondent Mr. B. M. Nayar's report. He has done a good job to serve the cause of the country.

It is very serious because the *Sunday Times* London, revealad last October that the financial racket was unearthed in Ceylon into which the Prime Minister of Ceylon herself was enquiring. They were dealing in smuggling and forged currency, smuggled gems, etc., worth around Rs. 180 crores a year. In one search in Ceylon, in one house, Indian rupees, currency notes and dollars were found, worth Rs. 40 crores. Today, about smuggling, the Finance Ministry has no data.

I will read out from a very recent PAC report which says ;

> "The Committee feel alarmed about the magnitude of the problem of smuggling in the country; only a small percentage of what is coming into India is unearthed and therefore the problem is much more gigantic and much bigger than were able to tackle."

The Committee enquired whether any attempt has been made to find out the percentage of smuggled goods actually seized by the customs department. The Finance Secretary replied that "I am afraid, to this question at least. I cannot give any answer. If one knows what is being smuggled into India we would have known the percentage, but we do not know." The witness added, I agree with you, Sir, that the problem of smuggling is a major one." It was revealed many times that the value of smuggled goods into this country was more than Rs. 500 crores, and of course it is anybody's guess; and they say that gold alone will be worth Rs. 400 crores but the seizure is very negligible. The Committee say that they are concerned to find that while customs receipts were decreasing, expenditure on their collection continued to increase. The customs receipts have decreased from Rs. 585.37 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 423.31 crores in 1969-70 while the expenditure on collection has increased from Rs. 5.48 crores to Rs. 7.83 crores. That shows the performance of the Government.

So, far as gold is concerned, the price in international market is about Rs. 8.44 per gram where as in India it is anything above Rs. 20 per gram. In many newspapers of the world it had been revealed that the British financiers operated under the garb of operators from South Africa, Hong Kong, Macao and Duboi. We knew that the BOAC was caught while taking away about Rs. 40 lakhs worth of gold without showing it in the manifest and under pressure this Government had allowed the BOAC to go, it released the gold.

In India in Bombay one Mr. Poonji Shah alone in January 1966 took silver and in one deal alone he had transferred from his New York account to Duboi 9,236,944 dollars, which is equivalent to about Rs. 67.67 crores.. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER : How is all this relevant to the call attention notice ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Smugglers are a brotherhood in the world. They are financed by black money through under-invoicing and over-invoicing. Government have totally failed to handle the problem of black money, under invoicing and over-invoicing. The Wanchoo Committee's interim report had been shelved. The Kual Committee....

MR. SPEAKER : Do all these come under the call attention motion ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We want to know from the hon. Minister certain information. There are complaints that information money given by Government to informers are swallowed up by officials. The Committee asked whether the internal auditor reported any case in which these discrepancies were found and whether they were in order ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I shall take one or two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him take any number of minutes. But he should try to be relevant to the call attention motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Trichy is not an isolated matter. It will be of interest to you.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not interested; I am interested only in seeing the relevancy of your speech to this motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Government gives a lot of money to the informers but that money has been swallowed by officials by setting up dummy candidates. There are serious charges and the Public Accounts Committee report refers to them.

May I ask the Hon. Minister how. many passengers had landed in Trichy within a certain length of time this year compared to last year ? Have they received any prior information from sources in the Fareast about smuggling that has been carried through Trichy and whether it is a fact that the smugglers have changed to Trichy for the purpose of smuggling.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I am at a loss to understand as to what I should reply. My knowledge of the ramifications of smuggling underworld is limited, even though I am a Minister. Much of the information what he has given is very useful and we shall try to make use of it as much as possible.

The only relevant question the hon. Member has asked is about the number of passengers in a specified time. Hon. Member knows that there are six flights both ways between Colombo and Trichy, and no other international flight is there. Between 1st March to 15th March, passengers from Singapore *via* Colombo landing at Tiruchi was 67

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

while the total number of passengers was 799. Between 16th March, to 30th March, the figures were 123 and 596 respectively. Between 1st April to 15th April, the figures were 95 and 720. Between 16th April to 30th April, the figures were 85 and 671. Between 1st May to 15th May, the figures were 57 and 715. These figures do not indicate that there has been a spurt of division of passengers from Madras to Tiruchi. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Sometimes you do good research work.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That puts me at a disadvantage, because I study.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : The issues we have raised through this calling attention notice are not so innocent as they appear to be. In fact, in our developing economy, the phenomenon of smuggling as well as blackmoney has almost built up a parallel world from which smugglers and blackmoney-holders have been operating. It is a fact that more than Rs. 400 crores worth of smuggled goods, particularly gold, have been coming into the country. The issue we have raised through this calling attention notice is : because of a particular route that is being adopted by smugglers, is there further contribution to the phenomenon of smuggling ?

In the second para of his statement, the hon. minister has said something which really will be considered by the smugglers as some sort of a rational argument they can offer for the new activities they have undertaken. The minister has said :

> "The distance between Singapore and Trichy *via* Colombo is less than the distance *via* Madras. Further, the frequency of air services between Singapore to Trichy *via* Colombo is much more than *via* Madras. It cannot, therefore, be said that the route *via* Colombo is circuitous."

But the traditional route that the passengers have been following in the past has always been *via* Madras. Now if some sort of new pattern is being developed, it is all right for the minister to offer a rational argument as to why this particular route is being preferred, but it is a fact that by taking this route *via* Trichy, the smugglers are able to smuggle more. The pure and simple logic is that at Madras airport, the customs arrangements are more stringent and probably at Trichi the arrangements are not as stringent as at Madras. The reason probably is that at Tiruchi, the entire arrangement is handed over to the internal revenue officers. This is basically the responsibility of the customs officers. A number of international passengers are coming to Trichi. Therefore, full-fledged customs arrangements ought to be there. But actually the arrangements have been handed over to the internal revenue officers. Probably taking advantage of this particular fact that they cannot be as experienced as the regular customs officers, the smugglers trying to smuggle goods through this airport. That seems to be the plausible argument.

There is another very important aspect. Why is it that they are trying to come *via* Colombo? If you see the records for the last two or three years, you will find that a number of smuggling rackets have been discovered at Colombo Only last year, the report of the activities of smugglers from Colombo had come up. These activities were conducted by those who were coming from Singapore to Colombo and from Colombo to India. This report revealed that this new spurt of activity in Colombo involved high officials, important politicians and prominent businessmen. So, if some smugglers prefer this route, it is not because it is less expensive or less circuitous but because they have discovered a new base of operations for smuggling. In the past, they have not been taking this route. All of a sudden, they have taken this route. Obviously this is the argument which is in their favour.

There is one more aspect that has to be dealt with, and that is regarding the new craze for gold. You must try to go to the root of this problem. You will find that there is a new craze for gold. One of the simple reasons for this is that, by and large, people have come to believe that the Government will not be able to arrest the continuous decline of the value of the Rupee and, therefore the craze for acquiring gold goes on. The smugglers take cognisance of this and that is why there is incentive to the smugglers to take to more and more smuggling of gold through the airport at Trichy. That is one of the arguments that has to be taken note of and I hope the Minister will be able to give some explanation.

Some committee was appointed to study the problem of smuggling in depth and also suggest measures by which the smuggling activity can be checked. I do not know whether

the Minister will be able to tell us, in the light of the recommendations that have been given by that committee, whether they are coming forward with new legislation to take more stringent action to check this activity of smuggling.

In this connection, I would like to know as to what are the concrete recommendations that have been made to check smuggling of gold and other articles. Are there sophisticated equipments like radar machinery which can very well match with the modern equipments possessed by the smugglers?

In the end, I would like to raise a question which is very significant in the broader context. With all this experience about smuggling, cases of pirates smuggling gold, cases of smuggling in which Colombo has become a major base when all these reports are coming in, why is it that the Government have not studied this problem in depth and come forward with concrete suggestions and also new legislation in regard to streamlining the machinery so that we can at least minimise the smuggling because I do not think we will be able to eradicate smuggling completely? Even sources close to the Government believe that the smuggling of gold at present is of the order of Rs. 400 crores a year. What concrete steps are you proposing, like rationalising the machinery at airports and other places, to see that smuggling is brought down to as small a degree as possible.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The first point is that this Calling Attention Notice arose as a result of a report published in *The Statesman*. It is not as if from Trichy airport smuggled goods have been seized in large quantities as in the case of other major airports. They raised it only on the basis of this press report. Of course, I agree with the hon. Members when they feel concerned and want to focus the attention of the House on this matter. There have not been any seizures from the Trichy airport which indicate that there is this pattern of smuggling *via* Colombo or Singapore. I have already indicated that the passenger traffic does not indicate that there has been a spurt of passengers taking the Trichy route. But I agree that because Madras is a very strict customs centre and in recent weeks and months there have been very large seizures by Madras customs, it should not be ruled out that some of these individual smugglers might be using Trichy as their base. We are trying to look into this question. We have asked an officer of Revenue Intelligence to go and study this question in Trichy to find out whether the staff there is adequate or not. I can assure the hon. Members that if the staff is not adequate we will strengthen the staff and remove any possibility of Trichy being used as a base by the smugglers on account of Madras having become a very strict centre.

The hon. Member asked about the legal action that the government might be taking. It is proposed to amend the Sea Customs Act to make the punishment more deterrent. The report of the Law Commission has strengthened the hands of the government to make it more deterrent.

Then he referred to one committee. I think he was referring to the Kaul Committee on under-invoicing and over-invoicing. The recommendations of the Kaul Committee are being processed. Most of the recommendations have been processed. The majority of the recommendations have already been accepted and wherever legislation is necessary it will be brought forward.

Apart from all this, a comprehensive amendment of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act is also being thought of.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I had said that as far as the Trichy airport is concerned, instead of the Customs officers managing the affairs of Customs, actually, the internal Revenue officials have been entrusted with this work.

SHRI K. R GANESH : In my statement itself, I have said that except in the metropolitan custom ports like Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Vizag and others, all others, custom areas are being manned by the Central Excise officers. They belong to a common cadre. They have the necessary equipment and the necessary expertise to do this work. Even then, we are going to send an officer to find out if there is any inadequacy and, if it is there, we will remove it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I do not want to enter into the black world of smugglers as I find the Minister himself is afraid.

The issue involved is a small news that appeared in the *Statesman* yesterday. It is a very simple issue. The first question is whether the officers belonging to the Central Excise

[Shri Samar Guha]

Department are entitled to deal with the customs. That is the first issue. The second point is that a secondary port like Trichy has been allowed to deal with international air traffic. These are the two main issues.

The Minister could have given a very pointed reply instead of making a circuitous statement just to explain away that the route *via* Trichy is not circuitous than Madras,

Here, certain contradictory statements have been made. In the second paragraph of the statement, he has said—I quote :

> "Further, the frequency of air services between Singopore and Trichy *via* Colombo is much more than *via* Madras."

You have admitted it. Then, in the next paragraph, you say :

> "The passenger traffic at Trichy is very little as compared to the passenger traffic at Madras and, naturally therefore, the staff posted is much less but is adequate enough to handle the traffic."

In one paragraph, you have admitted that so far as the traffic between Singapore and Trichy is concerned, it is more than the traffic between Singapore and Madras Then, in another paragraph, you say that as the traffic was not more, there was no Customs officer employed in the case of Trichy What is the reason I want to know.

Then, to justifiy that the officers belonging to the Central Excise Department are entitled to tackle the same problems that are being dealt with by the Customs officers, the Minister said that in some other airports also the Central Excise Department officers are allowed to deal with customs. I want to know what are those airports where the Central Excise Department employees are allowed to function as Customs officers and whether, in those airports, the smuggling of gold, jewellery, valuable stones, has been noticed and, if so, whether such valuables have been seized and what is the amount involved of those seizures.

Lastly, I want to know one thing. It was our idea that only Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta were the four main airports which dealt with international traffic. But now from this reply, we come to know that there is even Trichy airport and, perhaps, there are some others. I do not know. I want to know from the Government what are the secondary airports which deal with international traffic also and, if those secondary airports are allowed to deal with international air traffic, may I know whether in all those secondary airports, the customs functions are entrusted to the Central Excise Department employees ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, let me first dispel the doubt of the hon. Member. The Central Excise staff is adequately equipped to deal with customs work. The Central Excise staff is adequately equipped to deal with the customs work because they belong to a common cadre and they have the necessary expertise. There is inter-change there. When I said that we would look into it, as far as Tiruchirapalli is concerned, we wanted to find out this. Smuggling is becoming a very sophisticated art. Therefore, to catch those people, it is necessary that persons who are better experts than the experts are deployed Knowing that in Madras Customs we have staff who have distinguished themselves in catching very big smuggling activities, we thought that it would be possible There is nothing lost in getting this thing looked into afresh—whether Tiruchirapalli is becoming a big centre or whether any staff is necessary or not. But the Central Excise staff is adequately equipped to deal with Customs work

I have already indicated that, except in metropolitan airports where customs staff is there, in other airports the Central Excise staff is handling the work.

For the information of the hon. Member I would submit that the Madras Collectorate was bifurcated into Madras and Madurai ; there are now two collectorates instead of one. The Madurai Collectorate was formed because smuggling activity in the west coast of India and also in the east coast had increased and as a result they had integrated the anti-smuggling operation. It was necessary to have separate collectorates. That is why the Madurai Collectorate was formed Therefore, action on the mechanics of organisation necessary to deal with this menace has been taken. But the fact remains that certain other new elements of smuggling might have come. We will look into that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : *In your statement you have said that there are other airports also . .*

SHRI K. R. GANESH ; I have no information about other minor ports.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I wanted to know about the other airports.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not get up every time. All your points have been replied.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The statement says that there are other airports also. I wanted to know which are the other airports.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : May I name some of the airports which I can remember ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can take him to those places.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Amritsar, Patna, Varanasi . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This is not a matter to be taken so lightly.

SHRI K. R. GANESH ; I am not taking it lightly.

MR. SPEAKER : No body is taking you lightly.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am not in the habit of taking things very lightly. I think over the points seriously and I come fully prepared. I do not impromptu ask questions. (*Interruption*) Members have honour and dignity . . (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not be too sensitive. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : They have stated in this statement that there are other small ports where the Excise Department officials are handling the international air traffic. If it is so, these are secondary ports which are open to the smugglers. I wanted to know whether in other secondary airports the smuggling is going on.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I can name the airports. Amritsar and Patna. Patna is a very sensitive airport—there is no harm in saying that—being very near Indo-Nepal border. There is Varanasi. All these airports are there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Not Kanpur ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : May I submit that a passenger might break his journey in one of the airports and by breaking journey, he might try to get out of the smuggling activities that go on. That can happen. Regarding the basic question the hon Member asked, the Central Excise staff is adequately equipped and has the necessary expertise to deal with such cases of smuggling.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why do you allow the planes to land ? Sir, Mr. Khadilkar is there. Will you please ask him to make a statement ?

MR SPEAKER : You see the agenda to know which are the Ministers who are to make statements.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Prof Chattopadhyaya is here, Sir. Will he say something on the Willingdon Hospital incident ?

12.33 hrs.

RE : DISCUSSION ON ILL-TREATMENT OF HARIJANS, ADIVASIS, Etc.

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Dandavate.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I rise to raise a very important issue and quite a disturbing issue regarding the atrocities that are inflicted on the Harijans in a village in the District of Poona in Maharashtra.

Unfortunately, social as well as political issues are related to these atrocities that are committed. For the forthcoming Zila Parishad elections. Mr. Eknath Kamble was the Republican Party's Candidate. The Republican candidate's name was announced but the local Congressmen tried to persuade him to withdraw his candidature. He refused to withdraw. As a result of that, on 4th of May, a meeting of the villagers was held in a temple and a decision was taken that there should be a social and economic boycott of the entire Harijan community of that village. . (*Interruptions*) Not only that, at the same meeting it was decided that if any Bagaitdar or landlord keeps any Harijan as an agricultural labourer, he would be fined Rs. 100 and as a result of that, all the landlords gave notices to their Harijan employees saying 'You cannot act as an agricultural labourer' on our fields'.

Sir, there were atrocities committed also

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]
on other weaker sections and as a result of that, an atmosphere of terror existed there. As if this was not sufficient, at one stage, it was planned by some members that in one particular well from which the Harijans were drawing water, poisonous chemicals should be put into the water so that they could not use that water.

These things have appeared in the local press in Maharashtra *viz*, *Lokasatta* and *Maharashtra Times*. In the beginning, the Congressmen denied the charge but fortunately, day before yesterday only, a meeting of prominnent men of the village was held. Thanks to the *Maharashtra Times* and *Lokasatta* they have published detailed reports of this meeting, where the Maharashtra Minister, Mr. Shanker Rao Patil, admitted that such a boycott did exist and he had requested the villagers to withdraw the boycott. He did say that persons connected with the Congress Party did pressurise the Republican candidate to withdraw and on his refusing, there was a social boycott of Harijans and that they had now withdrawn the social boycott.

I would request the Government to make a detailed statement, I have repeatedly requested the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that let us have a debate on the atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis. No such debate is being held. I would request on this occasion that some time should be found for a debate on the atrocities committed on the Harijans, Adivasis and other weaker sections.

12.35 hrs.

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MR. SPEAKER : Out of 10 hours we had taken 3-1/2 hours. So, we have about 6-1/2 hours. Shri K. N. Tiwary was on his legs. He may continue his speech.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : With your permission, may I make a submission ?

MR. SPEAKER : Without notice ? I have allowed only those who came with notice.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : I want to know about what happened in the morning. The hon. Minister is here.

MR. SPEAKER : I will let you know at the proper time. Don't worry. I am more concerned.

Shri K N Tiwary.

श्री के० एन० तिवारी (बेतिया) : मैं कल कह रहा था कि जमीन की हदबन्दी के सवाल को लेकर जो समस्या खड़ी हुई है उसमें फेमिली की इनकम क्या होनी चाहिए मुख्य सवाल यही है। कल नहाटा साहब ने कहा कि प्रोफेसर लोगों की राय है और साइंटिस्ट्स की राय है और डा० राव साहब ने भी इस बारे मे कहा तो मैं कहना चाहता हू कि राव साहब या दूसरे साइंटिस्ट्स जितना पाते है उतना ही एक फेमिली को दे दिया जाये। मेरा खयाल है कि एक प्रोफेसर जो आपको राय दे रहे हैं कि एक हजार रुपया एक एकड से इनकम है तो मेरा सुझाव है कि जो प्रोफेसर लोग है उनको 12 एकड़ जमीन, अगर वह हजार रुपया पाते है, दे दी जाये और अगर दो हजार पाते है तो 24 एकड़ दे दी जाये और कहा जाये कि अपनी फेमिली को इसमें सपोर्ट कीजिए तो मैं समझता हू इनको आटा दाल का भाव मालूम हो जायेगा।

मै सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि जिस वक्त सीलिंग की जायेगी लैंड की, दस से 18 एकड़ तक लैंड की सीलिंग करने की जो बात है इसमें खेती के लिए खलिहान की जरूरत होती है, खेती के लिए घर बनाने की जरूरत होती है, सब्जी वगैरह पैदा करने के लिए भी जमीन की जरूरत होती है और किसान जो मवेशी रखते हैं उनके लिए भी घर बनाने की जरूरत होती है तो क्या यह सब उसी सीलिंग के अन्दर में रहेगा या उसके अलावा इसके लिए प्राविजन किया जायेगा ? इसी तरह से चरागाह छोड़े जायेंगे या नहीं ? अभी तक चरागाह छोड़े जाते थे। चरागाह नहीं छोड़े गए तो मवेशी के लिए चारा चाहिए। एग्रीकल्चरल लैंड जो दी जायेगी क्या उसी में, अगर कोई भैंस, गाय, बकरी रखेगा उनके लिए एक एकड़ या डेढ़ एकड़ में

चारा उगाना पडेगा या उसके लिए अलग से लैंड दी जायेगी ?

इसके अलावा काश्तकारो को अपने बच्चो की एजूकेशन पर खर्चा करना पडता है, कपडे पर खर्चा करना पडता है, ब्याह शादी मे खर्चा होता है, बीमारी मे दवा-दारू पर खर्चा होता है तो इन सब चीजो को ख्याल मे रखते हुए इनकम तय की जायेगी या नही ? यह सवाल पूछा जा सकता है कि जिनके पास मे जमीन नही है उनके लिए क्या प्राविजन किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि सीलिंग का मकसद क्या है ? सीलिग किस लिए है ? यह अनएम्प्लायमेन्ट को साल्व करने के लिए है या और किसी पर्पज के लिए है ? अगर अनएम्प्लायमेन्ट को साल्व करने के लिए है तो इतना मैं जरूर मानता हू कि एक आध पर्सेन्ट अनएम्प्लायमेन्ट इससे साल्व हो सकता हे। जैसे कि मान लीजिए पाच लाख एकड जमीन मिला ता दो दो एकड के हिमाब से ढाई लाख लोगो मे जमीन बाट सकते है। जितने गरीब होगे वे सबके सब उसमे आयेंगे। लेकिन अभी तक हरिजनो को परती जमीन का पट्टा नही दिया गया, अभी तक हरिजनो के लिए किचेन गार्डेन का बन्दोबस्त नही किया गया। तो यह सारी बातें, इतना हो हल्ला करने के बाद, तीन सीलिंग के बाद नही किया गया। तो कैसे यह आर्गुमेट देते है कि यह जो जमीन निकलेगी इससे अनएम्प्लायमेट की समस्या सौल्व हो जायेगी ? इसलिये मेरा ख्याल है कि सीलिंग हो, लेकिन ऐसी सीलिंग हो जिसमे सारी बातो को खयाल में रख कर आप इस योजना को पूरा कर सकें। और आपका उद्देश्य है कि हम गरीबी को हटावे, गरीबी को मिटावें। गरीबी को बढावें यह तो खयाल नही है। अगर यह खयाल हो कि जितने लोग खाने वाले हैं उनकी रोटी छीन लें तब तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। तब तो एक, एक लगोटी दे दीजिये। बहुत से धार्मिक लोग नगे घूमते हैं, हम भी घूमेगे, हमें कोई एतराज नही है। लेकिन यह न हो कि हमको तो नगा कर दें और बाकी जो समाज से अच्छी पोजीशन के लोग है वे पहन कर घूमे। इसको कोई बर्दाश्त नही करेगा। कोई आदमी जिसके पास रोटी का साधन है वह अपनी रोटी छिनवाने के लिए तैयार नही होगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप असेट तो लेना चाहते है लेकिन लायेबिलिटाज कोई नही लेना चाहता। मै खुल करके कहना चाहता हू कि इसी सदन ने एक ऐन्टी-डावरी कानून बनाया है। मै पूछना चाहता हू, यहा मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए है, मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट बैठे हुए है, कौन है इनमें से जो डावरी नही लेता और कौन है जो डावरी नही देता ? आजकल एक लडकी की शादी मे काफी खर्च होता है। मान लीजिये पाच आदमी का एक परिवार माना है, एक आदमी, एक पत्नी, तीन लडकिया है और मा, बाप है, तो बच्चो की शिक्षा और लडकियो की शादी मे फी लडकी के हिसाब से अगर 15,000 रु० भी खर्च हुआ तो 45,000 रु० खर्च होगा, और 20,000 रु० के हिसाब से 60,000 रु० खर्च होगा। अगर वह जमीन से बचा कर नही रखेगा, दवादारू, शादी के लिये प्रबन्ध नही करेगा तो कैसे काम चलेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मै माफी चाहता हू, लडकी की शादी कोई जल्दी नही करता। कोई लडका तैयार नही होगा जब तक नगद नारायण नही देगे। पहले नगद नारायण को पसन्द करता है तब लडकी को पसद करता है। चाहे हरिजन हो, चाहे ब्राह्मण हो, चाहे सरकारी नौकरी से हो, या और कोई धधा करना हो। अभी मुसलमानो की एक कानफरेस हुई थी, उन्होने कहा कि हमारे पर्सनल ला को आप डिस्टर्ब नही कर सकते। तो हिन्दुओ के लिए दूसरा ला और मुसलमानो के लिए दूसरा ला बनेगा ? हम तो हिन्दू है, दूसरी बीबी नही कर सकते और मुसलमानो को चार, चार बीबियां रखने की इजाजत है, और उनके पर्सनल ला के मुताबिक उनको यह राइट है कि अपनी बीबियो को अपनी प्रापर्टी का हिस्सा दे सकते है। तो हिन्दुओ का क्या होगा ? इसलिये यह ला ऐसा नही बना दीजिये, जैसा हिन्दू मैरिज ऐक्ट आपने बनाया। एक को

[श्री के० एन० तिवारी]

चार बीबी रखने का अधिकार है और दूसरे को कुछ नही। तो ऐसा नही होना चाहिये कि मुसलमानो की बीबियो को शेयर मिल जाय और हिन्दुओ की बीबी को डिबार कर दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय. पजाब मे तो डाइवोर्स हो रहे है अब।

श्री के० एन० तिवारी : कसौलीडेशन अभी तक नही हुआ है। लोगो ने पजाब और बिहार मे ट्रैक्टर खरीदे बैको से कर्जा लेकर। अभी वह कर्जा अदा नही किया। अगर उनके पास इतनी आमदनी नही रहेगी कि वह अपना कर्जा उतार सके और आज दूसरा आदमी पपिंग सैट और ट्रैक्टर का खरीदने के लिये तैयार नही है, क्योकि उसके पास पैसा नही है, तो माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी क्या आप उस कर्जे को जो उसने बैक से लिया है माफ कर देगे, या ट्रैक्टर हमसे ले लेगे ? इन सब बातो पर अगर ध्यान नही दिया गया तो मुश्किल होगी।

कहते है कि सब भूमि गोपाल की। अगर यही है तो राजस्थान मे किसी को 50 एकड दे दीजिये। वह क्या करेगा 50 एकड ले करके। हर प्रान्त की जमीन की, जलवायु की हालत अलग-अलग होती है, उनकी उपज भी अलग-अलग है, इसलिये सभी जगह एक ही स्टैन्डर्ड सीलिंग का नही हो सकता। इसलिय इस बात की जरूरत है कि इन सब बातो पर ध्यान करके इस योजना को लागू किया जाये। कोई यह न समझे कि मैं सीलिंग के खिलाफ हू। यह गलत है। मै सीलिंग के खिलाफ नही हू। लेकिन मैं इकोनामिक सीलिंग के पक्ष मे हू। एक आमदनी फिक्स करने के बाद सीलिंग फिक्स कर दीजिये। वह चाहे पाच एकड मे पैदा हो या 25 एकड मे पैदा हो। उसमे हमें कोई एतराज नही है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह डिसीजन पोलिटिकल है या इकानामिक डिसीजन है ? अगर पोलिटिकल डिसीजन है तो इकानामी के हिसाब मे यह पोलिटिकल डिसीजन ठीक नही बैठता। इसका क्या आधार है कि जिसके पास मे रोटी है तो उसको छीन लीजिये। आपने यह पोलिटिकल डिसीजन क्यो नही लिया कि जो दूसरे लोग ज्यादा पैसा पाते हैं, बैक मे काम करने वाला अध्यक्ष महोदय इतना पाता है, अशोका होटल का कुक हजारों रु० महीना पाता है, वहा सफाई करने वाला 350 रु० पाता है, एयर इडिया और इडियन एयर लाइन्स का पायलट 7,000 रु० तनख्वाह पाता है, डाक्टर और वकील की आमदनी भी कम नही है, तो इन लोगो की भी आमदनी खेती वालो की तरह फिक्स कर दी जाये। आप कहते है कि हम गैप को नैरो डाउन करने जा रहे है। जो हजार, दो हजार रु० पाने वाला है उसके लडके पढ़ेगे ? या उस गरीब के पढ़ेंगे जिसकी आमदनी 200 रु० माहवार भी नही छोडेंगे ? एक खेतिहर होने के नाते मै कह सकता हू, यह न समझिये कि मेरे पास बहुत जमीन है, इसलिये मैं प्लीड कर रहा हू, मेरे जैसे गरीब मा बाप का लडका यहा शायद बहुत ही कम बैठा होगा, जिसको एक वक्त खाना मिलना था और दूसरे वक्त नही मिलता था। लेकिन 64 वर्ष की उम्र मे देखते देखते और लोगो की बाते सुनते सुनते, नही बोलने मे भी बहुत बात खराब हो जाती है, इसलिये मैं बोलना चाहता हू। तो यह जो गैप नैरो डाउन करने की बात हो रही है यह कैसे नैरो डाउन होगा ?

हमारे दोस्त लोग बैठे हुए हैं, यहा लेबर की बात कही जाती है, कर्मचारियो के और लेबरर्स के इन्क्रीमेट के लिए बराबर स्ट्राइक होती है। कोई भी तकलीफ उनको होती है तो यहा आवाज उठती है। किसान के ऊपर जो तकलीफ होती है उसकी आवाज कौन उठाता है ? यहा तो लोग बैठे हुए हैं वह यह सोच कर कि हम किसान के लिये कोई बात कहेंगे तो लोग कही हमको रिएक्शनरी न समझ लें, इस डर से कोई बोलता ही नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि आपने 10 एकड़ जमीन किसी को बेदी अब अगर उतने से उनका

गुजारा नहीं हुआ तो आप उस जमीन को बढा देंगे ? लेबर की, कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाह तो आप बढा सकते हैं ? लेकिन क्या किसान की जमीन आप बढ़ा सकेंगे ? प्रोफेसर लोग, टीचर्स आज स्ट्राइक करते है, एयर इंडिया, इंडियन एयर लाइन्स मे स्ट्राइक होती हैं, बैंक मे होती है और सरकार उनके सामने घुटने टेक देती है और उनकी तनख्वाह बढा देती है। लेकिन किसान डिसआर्गेनाइज्ड है इसलिये उसकी तकलीफो की तरफ कोई ध्यान नही दिया जाता। आज एक किसान के पास जो जमीन है कल को उसके लड़के की अगर शादी हो गयी तो कल ही मे वह हमसे चौका चूल्हा अलग कर लेगा। आज कल ज्वाइंट-फैमिली नही रहती। 10, 15 एकड़ जमीन अगर आपने हमारे पास छोडी तो जिस दिन लडका बालिग हुआ उसी दिन अपना शेयर लेकर हमसे अलग हो जायगा। फैगमेन्टेशन आफ लैंड तो होगा ही, आप डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कीजिए या नही, सीलिंग कीजिए या नहीं, नेचुरल तरीके से सीलिंग होती चली जा रही है। इसलिए सीलिंग आप कीजिए। लेकिन ऐसे तरीके से कीजिए कि गरीबी हटाओ के बदले गरीबी बढाओ वाला मामला न हो जाय। यहा हरिजन भाई लोग भी बहुत है। यहा सोशलिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट सब भाई है। और सबका समान अधिकार होना चाहिये इसमे कोई शक नही है। लेकिन नीचे से उठा कर उनको ऊपर जब तक नहीं लायेंगे और उनकी एकोनामिक कडीशन अच्छी नही होगी, समाज मे मार पीट दगे फसाद तब तक ठीक नही होंगे और आज कल का जमाना क्या है ? आज ही एक एम० पी० साहब पिट गए, आज ही मिनिस्टर साहब को लोगों ने कहा कि आप चले जाइए नहीं तो आपकी भी बुरी हालत हो जायगी। तो आज बड़ा कहां है और छोटा कहा है ? सबके सब बराबर हैं। आज तो लेबर लीडर जो हैं सबसे अच्छे हैं कि जिसको चाहा पिटवा दिया और फिर उसका गोल ले करके उठ पड़े। यह ताकत किसानों के अन्दर नहीं है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप एजूकेशन का भार लीजिए, आप मैरेज के अन्दर डावरी को मजबूती के साथ रोकिये, जो कानून बनाया है डावरी का उसको अमल मे लाइए ताकि डावरी न देनी पड़े न लेनी पडे। हम बीमार पड़े, बूढ़े हो जाय उस वक्त केयर कीजिए। फिर आप एक-एक एकड़ जमीन चाहे दीजिये। ये भाई जो बैठे हुए है यह समझ ले कि कल उनकी हालत जिनोवियोव और केमेनेवभ की होने जा रही है। हम भी थोड़ा बहुत इन लोगों को समझते है। इनका पहला मतलब है सीलिंग, दूसरा इनका मतलब है यह सारा की सम्पत्ति हो जाय और तीसरा इनका सूब होगा कि कलेक्टिवाइजेशन हो जाय और ये जितने लोग चाहे इधर आ करके बैठे हो या उधर बैठे हो, आपके यहा जो लोग यह बात करते है हम उनको भी समझते है और जो उधर बैठे हुए हैं उनको भी समझते है, लेकिन उन लोगो को वार्न करना चाहते है कि जब जिनोवियोव और केमेनेवभ नही बचे तो आपके बचने की भी कोई उम्मीद नही है। जब लियो-शाओ ची नही बचे, माओ-त्से तुग ने उनको नही छोडा, जब लिन पियाओ नही बचे तो आप चाहे जितना कूदिए आपके भी बचने की कोई उम्मीद नही है। बचने की उम्मीद है तो जब तक डेमोक्रेसी रहेगी तभी तक आपके बचने की उम्मीद है। इसलिए हम आपसे कहते हैं कि डेमोक्रेसी के अन्दर आप जीयें और दूसरो को भी जीने दे। ऐसा न करे कि एक सेक्शन को उठाकर फेंक दे और दूसरे सेक्शन को जितनी तरजीह चाहे देते चले जाय।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हू। जापान की बात यहा कही जाती है। आप वहा पर जाकर देख आइए, किसान की हालत क्या है ? वहा का किसान टेलीविजन रखता है, रेफिजरेटर रखता है। ऐग्रीकल्चर के साथ साथ कुछ इडस्ट्री उसके पास है। यहां के ऐग्रीकल्चरिस्ट के पास क्या इडस्ट्री है ? यहा तो किसी के पास कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं हैं। यहां तो यह हालत है, बहुत मर्तबे यह सवाल आया हाउस में कि क्राप का इन्श्योरेंस कर दिया

[श्री के० एन० तिवारी]

जाय क्योंकि क्राप जो है, वह चाहे कोई भी फसल हो वह नेचर के सामने एक्सपोज्ड रहती है। आज कीड़ा लग गया, कल हेल स्टार्म हो गया। कभी फ्लड आ गया, कभी कुछ हो गया और उसके पास दस पांच एकड़ जो जमीन है वह सब उसमें जो उसने बोया था कर्ज वगैरह ले कर वह खत्म हो गया। उसके बाद उसकी सहायता आप नहीं कर पायेंगे। इसलिए क्राप इन्श्योरेंस का होना बहुत जरूरी है सीलिंग के साथ साथ।

एक दो बात और हैं। एक है जमीन की कीमत के सम्बन्ध में। हम कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं चाहते हैं। जमीन जो ली जाय उसका कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं चाहिए। लेकिन हम यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि जो वैल्यू है जमीन की आज उसको दी जाय। जैसे कि मान लीजिए हमने एक जमीन 5-6 हजार रुपये एकड़ में खरीदी है, वह उसे दी जाय। आप कहते हैं कि उसका पांच सौ रुपया देंगे। क्या यह हमारे साथ में जस्टिस आप कीजियेगा? जस्टिस के नाम पर आप यह सारी बातें कर रहे हैं? और ये प्रोफेसर साहब इसको रिकमेंड कर देंगे। हो सकता है ये इसको रैडिकल के नाम पर रैकमेंड कर दें। लेकिन अगर इनकी पे घटा दी जाय, यहां सब मेम्बर बैठे हुए हैं, यहां 51 रुपये से 30 रुपये करने की बात कही जाय तो कोई मेम्बर राजी होगा? कोई मेम्बर राजी नहीं होगा। और हमारी जमीन अगर दो एकड़ चार एकड़ ज्यादा है तो उसको कहेंगे ले लो। यही नहीं, आपके सेक्रेटरी हैं या और कोई एम्प्लाईज हैं, आज जितना उनको दे रहे हैं उससे एक रुपया भी अगर घटाने की बात कीजिए तो ये स्ट्राइक करेंगे या नहीं? तो एक हमीं बलिदान के बकरे हैं? हमीं पर आपकी छुरी सबसे तेज है?

एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि नये कानून के मुताबिक हिन्दू मैरेज ऐक्ट के अंतर्गत लड़की का भी हिस्सा है फादर की प्राप्र्टी में, लड़के का ही नहीं है। अगर हमारी लड़की चाहे कि जो 15 एकड़ जमीन हमको मिली हुई है उसमें से जितना उसका शेयर है उसको वह ले जाय तो हम उसको रोक नहीं सकते कानूनन। तो फिर मेरा हाल क्या होगा? यह सब कुछ नहीं सोचा। केवल एक यह सोचा कि सबै भूमि गोपाल की और सबै सम्पत्ति कम्युनिस्ट की—बस यही बात हैं और तो कुछ किया नहीं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इन सब बातों का अगर ख्याल किया जाय तो गरीबों की जमीन......

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर): देखिए सवाल यह नहीं है। स्लोगन यह है कि—कमाने वाला खाएगा, लूटने वाला जायगा और नया जमाना आएगा।

श्री के० एन० तिवारी: यह अगर माना जाय कि कमाने वाला खाएगा तो इनको तो एक दाना नहीं मिलना चाहिए क्योंकि ये तो कुछ करते ही नहीं हैं, कोई प्रोफेशन नहीं करते हैं।

13 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, टैक्सेशन की बात होती है। हमारे मन्त्री महोदय टैक्सेशन लगाते हैं। लेकिन कभी इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि शहर वालों को तो यह टैक्स देना पड़ता है लेकिन हमको आपकी पंचायत से ले करके और जितनी चीजें हैं सबके ऊपर टैक्स देना पड़ता हैं। लेकिन टैक्स के वगैर राज चलता नहीं है। आप टैक्स लगाते है उसके ऊपर हमें कोई एतराज नहीं हैं। टैक्स लगना चाहिये। अगर हम देने के काबिल हैं तो हमसे लेना चाहिए। किसी को छोड़ना नहीं चाहिए लेकिन आपकी आमदनी का 51 प्रतिशत तो किसान देता है लेकिन उसको रिलीफ क्या मिलती है? लोहे का दाम बढ़ा दिया, फर्टिलाइजर का दाम बढ़ा दिया। यहां तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप माफ कीजियेगा, जो एक लाख की गाड़ी पर चढ़ कर आता है पालियामेंट में वह यहां पर आ करके लेक्चर दे देता है सोशलिज्म का। मेरी समझ में ही यह बात

नहीं आती। हम तो कहेंगे कि हमको 25 हजार की ही गाड़ी दे दीजिये और हमारा भी नाम सोशलिस्टों में गिन लीजिए।

मैं आपके जरिये सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम हर तरह से तैयार हैं। कलैक्टिवाइजेशन कर लें, उसके लिए भी तैयार हैं। लेकिन आप एसेट्स लेते हैं तो लायाबिलिटीज भी ले लें। लेकिन लायाबिलिटीज आप हम पर छोड़ दें और एसेट्स ले लें, यह जुल्म आप हमारे ऊपर न करें। एजूकेशन का भार भी आप अपने ऊपर ले लें, हैल्थ का भार भी आप अपने ऊपर ले लें, रहने के लिये दो, तीन कमरे जो हमें चाहिए, उसका भार भी आप अपने ऊपर ले लें, हम दो रोटी खाने लायक है तो दो रोटी और एक रोटी खाने लायक हैं तो एक रोटी देने का भार भी आप अपने ऊपर ले लें, हम उतना कपड़ा नहीं पहनेंगे जितना आप पहनते है और उतना नही तो एक चौथाई कपड़ा आप हमे दे दें, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। इस फेरे में आप न पड़े कि माओ त्से तुग किस तरह से रहते हैं। यह जो झगड़ा हैं कि रिवोल्यूशन कौन करेगा, प्रोलिटेरिएट करेगा या खेतिहर करेगा, इसमे आप न पड़ें। एक कहता है प्रोलिटेरिएट आफ दी वर्ल्ड युनाइट और माओ का जो तरीका है वह यह कि खेतिहर रेवोल्यूशन करेगा। यह जो झगड़ा रूस और चीन का है यह शुरू से चला आ रहा है। एक कहता है कि खेतिहर रेवोल्यूशन नहीं कर सकता है और दूसरा कहता है कि लेबर नहीं कर सकती है। आप यहां लम्पट प्रोलिटेरिएट बना कर रेवोल्यूशन करना चाहते हैं तो आप कर लें लेकिन जो कुछ भी करें सोच समझ कर करें। समाज मे जितने बूढ़े लोग हैं, जितने समाज को बनाने वाले थे वे सब बेवकूफ थे और सारी अक्ल हम लोगो में आ गई है, यदि यह कहा जाता है तो इसमें मैं विश्वास नहीं करता हूं। उनको भी बहुत अक्ल थी और आपकी अक्ल भी समय के मुताबिक अच्छी है। उसको आप काम में लाएं, इतना ही मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

एक बात और भी है। आप कहते हैं कि इरिगेशन स्टेट सबजैक्ट है, एजूकेशन स्टेट सबजैक्ट है, सीलिंग स्टेट सबजैक्ट है। फिर आप सैंटर में बैठ कर क्यों कहते हैं कि तुम सीलिंग करो। यह भी तो स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। क्यों आप डायरेक्शन देते फिरते हैं? आप इसको जान लें कि जनता सब समझती है। जब चुनाव होते है तो कहा जाता है कि स्टेट की वजह से गड़बड़ हुई है। अब स्टेट वाले कहेंगे कि सैंटर ने हमको डायरेक्शन दिया और हमने वैसा किया। इस वास्ते यह जो बला है इसको आप अपने सिर पर न लें। सेफ रहना चाहते हैं तो इस बला को अपने ऊपर न लें। आप इस पर विचार करें। आप वरिष्ठ नेता भी हैं। मिनिस्टर भी है। इन सब बातों के ऊपर आप चुपचाप बैठे रहे तो बहुत नुकसान होगा इसलिए आप लोग बोलिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तिवारी साहब अब खाना खाइए जाकर।

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at two minutes past fourteen of the Clock

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

FINANCE BILL, 1972—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri G. Vishwanathan.

Re. : ALLEGED MANHANDLING OF MEMBER BY WILLINGDON HOSPITAL STAFF—*Contd.*

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) : मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सुबह इस माननीय सदन के एक सदस्य श्री चन्द्र शैलानी के साथ विलिंग्डन नर्सिंग होम के डाक्टरों और वार्ड ब्वायेज ने तथा दूसरे लोगों ने जो व्यवहार किया और जिस हालत मे वह सदन में आये और अध्यक्ष महोदय ने भी कहा कि यह मामला बड़ा ही गम्भीर है और इस मामले की जाच करने के लिए उप-स्वास्थ्य मंत्री तथा स्वास्थ्य मंत्री उस हास्पिटल में गए, उसके सम्बन्ध में वहां के डाक्टरों के खिलाफ क्या कारंवाई की गई?

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे]

जो पालियामेंट्री अफेअर्स के माननीय मंत्री हैं उन्होंने भी कहा कि अगर पुलिस वहां न पहुंची होती तो शायद माननीय सदस्य की लाश भी न मिली होती। यह बड़ा ही गम्भीर प्रश्न है। इसलिए पहले माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री को बुलाया जाय और इस मामले पर बयान दिलवाया जाये। उनको बयान देना चाहिए कि वहां के डाक्टरों के खिलाफ और दूसरे लोगों के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गई। आज ब्यूरोक्रेसी द्वारा हम लोगों पर हमला करना एक ऐसी बात हो गई है जिसके ऊपर हमको गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

Sir, I would request you to adjourn the house to take note of this serious matter. This can not be tolerated. We cannot sit silent . . . (*Interruptions*) This is not an ordinary matter. This is very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I understand that. I believe, it is about the same question raised in the morning.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Let the Minister make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think, it is desirable that the Minister should come forward with a statement. But I do not see the Health Minister here.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : He should be summoned . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly listen to the Chair. I think, it is most essential that the Government should take note of the strong feelings of the hon. Members. The Government should come forward with a statement as early as possible. Let us give them some time. In the meanwhile, let us go with the business of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No sir.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : The Health Minitser himself must come and make a statement as to what action he has taken. We cannot tolerate this bureaucracy now. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please Let me enquire. Please give me some time. Please listen to me. (*Interruptions*) Order please. Let us hear what the Government has to say. The Minister is not here. I think, it is most essential that Government should come forward with the statement. Let this be conveyed to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that he should come as quickly as possible to the House. (*Interruptions*) I have made this observation from the Chair. Mr. Singh, if you have something to say on this, you may convey it to your senior colleague. . .

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : I have conveyed to the hon. Minister. He has promised to come immediately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; The Minister is coming. Let us conduct ourselves with a little dignity. Even anger should be with restraint in order to be more effective. The Minister is coming in a very short while. (*Interruption*)

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : We cannot proceed with any business now. I move that the House be adjourned for half an hour. (*Interruption*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : The matter is a serious one. Speaker himself said in the morning that the member of Parliament was about to be murdered if the police had not come. This was his own statement. That is why the matter is so serious.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : There is another aspect to the matter. May I make a submission ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, one by one. Mr. Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Personally, my assessment is that this is not a matter in which the Chair could expect equanimity from the members of this House. We, from different parts of India, are here for the purpose of discharging our Parliamentary duties. We go to the hospital not merely as private citizens but in exercise of one of the rights bestowed on us as members of Parliament. When we are here in the Capital of India as Members of Parliament, discharging our duties as Members of Parliament, if anybody assaults any of us it is not merely an assault on a private individual but there is breach of privilege involved in it, and there is a sense of insecurity. Under the shadow of insecurity,

you may not expect us to maintain the sense of equanimity and to participate in the deliberations. Therefore, Sir, please do not call upon us to start our deliberations or discussions. We expect the Minister to come over here and explain the position to us, and it should be decided whether it must be raised as a matter of privilege or the doctor or whoever it may be should be called to the bar of Parliament. Then alone, we will be able to proceed with the business of the House (*Interruption*)

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होनी चाहिये । सदन स्थगित होना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let me hear the hon. Members...(*Interruptions*) I think what the hon. Members say on this question will go on record and what has gone on record, will have to be taken notice of by the Government. Therefore, I will allow a few members to express themselves. Mr. Stephen has been pressing that it is a privilege issue. Let me hear a few more members also.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : The doctor must be called to the Bar of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, there is a serious cause for concern. The matter was brought before the House and the Speaker, in his wisdom, had allowed it to be narrated during the question-hour whioh is never done. But, what surprises me more is that it happened around 10 a.m. and now four hours have passed. We were told that all the Ministers including the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the Health Minister, both had been there and made an on-the-spot inquiry to find out the facts. We are anxious to know what is the correct statement and what has actually happened. Because this is very serious matter for the House, I suggest that since the Government has not come out with a statement although the Minister has repeatedly indicated in the House that he will come out with a statement, the Chair should consider the sentiments of the members of the House and, if it is not improper, may I suggest that I move that the House be adjourned for half an hour till such time that the Minister comes out with a statement.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Under Rule 109 I seek your permission to move that the discussion on the Bill be adjourned.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : I support it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : In the morning, it was an extra-ordinary, I should say, situation that arose in the House...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have already moved my motion. How are you allowing him...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : The motion is before the House.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Under Rule 109 I have asked your permission to move my motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please listen to me also...(*Interruptions*) No. it is not as if soon after you move the motion it must immediately be put to the House. I have to hear other Members also and in this case you first have to get my consent which I have not given.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Under Rule 109 I have sought your permission.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Please allow me to complete.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Guha is very anxious to express himself....(*Interruptions*) Here is my difficulty in running the House. I am not saying that you should not speak. I will hear all the hon. Members... (*Interruptions*) Order, please—because I thought that what the hon. Members say will go on record and that will be taken notice of by the Government. Then, a submission is made very strongly that 'We do not want to hear anything and the House be adjourned'. Now, when the Minister is here and I have called upon him to speak, the Members say, 'We also have got a right to speak. There must be a certain amount of consistency. Mr. Samar Guha...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the morning the whole House was exercised by the ugly incident that took place in the Willingdon Hospital. It was not an assault on an individual only, it was an assault on the privilege, dignity and honour of the Member and the whole House. Not only that, Sir, the hon. Speaker who usually maintains a clam demeanour, was so much exercised that he used words and expressed

[Shri Samar Guha]

his indignation in unmistakable terms. Not only that. He asked the Government to come out with a statement as soon as possible and without delay. It is an extraordinary thing that no statement has been made. Even after the lunch recess we are in the same position as no statement has been made and the House is full of not only anger, but indignation. The Minister must come out immediately with a statement before any other business is taken up. I really regret the attitude of the hon. Minister. He should have come out earlier with a statement.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रकार दुर्व्यवहार की कई घटनायें हमारे सामने आई है। यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। चिकित्सा के लिए अस्पताल मे सदस्यों को जाना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार का दुर्व्यवहार यदि राजधानी में किया जाये तो यह कोई मामूली बात नही है। यह घटना सुबह हुई थी, मेरी समझ मे नही आता क्या मंत्री महोदय का यह कर्तव्य नही था कि पूरे तथ्यो से इस सदन को अवगत कराते ? यदि इसकी जाच में समय लग रहा था तो मंत्री महोदय सदन मे आकर बताते कि हमको कुछ समय और चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हू मंत्री महोदय ने स्वय यहा पर आकर वक्तव्य क्यो नही दिया ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Sir, I fully share the feelings of distress and anguish on this unfortunate incident. I have requested my colleague Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya to visit the hospital. He has gone there. We are quite prepared to make a statement. But it will take some time as facts have to be ascertained. We want to make a good statement, a connected statement and we informed Mr. Speaker. He allowed that statement to be made at about 4 to 5 P.M. or at 5 O' clock. SHRI D. P. Chattopadhyaya has gone there.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : इस घटना को हुए चार पांच घंटे तो वैसे ही हो गए है। इतना समय सफीशिएन्ट होता है।...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I have informed the Speaker about this. If this was not communicated to Members. I am sorry for that.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : Let the House be adjourned till 5 O' clock. We are not in a mood to hear anybody.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : I am fully in the hands of the House. The facts are not known to me personally. The Minister of State has gone there...

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) : अस्पताल यहा से सिर्फ चार फर्लांग है उसमे चार घंटे लगा रहे हैं तो देहातो मे जो मारपीट हो रही हैं उसमे चार हफ्ते लगा देंगे। (**व्यवधान**) ...

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I was at that time in the All India Institute of Medical Science to visit a patient. There was another case, a complicated case of operation regarding a former Member of Parliament and Minister. An operation had to be performed for heart trouble and so on and so I had gone there After that I had another appointment and at that time I came to know about this and immediately I said that officers and the Minister should go and make on the spot enquiries and then come back and tell us what the position is. We have not yet got all the facts. This is not a matter on which there can be any controversy or difference of opinion at all I am one with every hon. Member of the House. It is not only a question of responsibility of the Minister, but it involves the privilege of the House, the privilege of every member of Parliament. There can be no question of controversy. I feel more distressed than anybody else can be.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : But the facts must be placed before the House at the earliest possible time

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : A responsible member, a Professor, a Minister, has gone there. A large number of people were present. The class IV establishment has gone on strike. There is a situation there. A large number of people are involved.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why have they gone on strike ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : The Director General has gone there. The Joint Secretary has gone there. Other officers have been sent there. The Minister has gone there (*Interruptions*). I would request them to listen to me and understand what the position is.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : तमाम केस कानक्राक्ट किया जा रहा है कि मेम्बर ने खुद मारा।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Why did he himself not go? Why did he send only his Secretary?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I was busy with another engagement. The full facts were not known to me. Even now, they are not known. We will not necessarily wait till 5 O' clock. As soon as Prof. Chattopadhyaya returns, we will request your permission to make a statement (*Interruptions*). I may be allowed to complete my statement. After we make that statement, the House can take any decision it likes. I would request the House to wait till that statement is made. Afterwards, the House can take whatever decision it likes We will consider it. Whoever may be responsible will be dealt with. May be this inquiry may not be enough. We will institute another proper inquiry, an official inquiry. We will try to fix responsibility and whoever is responsible, we will deal with it according to the measure of responsibility strictly and any penal measure necessary will be taken. I am really distressed at what has happened. I feel this with all my heart. I have the same feelings that members have. But my only request is : let that statement be made. After that, whatever else is to be done, should be done in all propriety.

Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : माननीय मंत्री जी, आपको ही जाना चाहिए था, जब आपको पता लग गया। आप क्यों नहीं गये ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Members will kindly listen to me. About shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, I do not think he has moved his motion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : He moved it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not think he has moved it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Rule 109 says that the Speaker's consent has to be obtained first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The rule says :

> "At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the speaker".

I do not say I am shutting him out. He has not sought my consent ; I have not given him consent. He just moved it. Therefore, I say . . .

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have not moved it. You are putting something in my mouth which I did not say. I have also a right to defend myself against the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In that case I ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs whether he has any objection to its being moved . . .

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Since the matter is going to be discussed, and should be discussed, after the Minister's statement, the motion need not be put now. I would request that this need not be put (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Shri Raj Bahadur was prevented from going and making an inquiry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am now on the question of whether to give my consent or not to the motion for adjourdment. Shri Jha has drawn the attention of the House to a particular rule. I sought the opinion of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. He is not in favour of this. In view of this, I think I will have to seek the opinion of the House in this matter.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : Why ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Mr. Azad has made a statement which gave expression to the feelings of the entire House. (*Interruption*) After that, he listened to me and after that he listened to the hon. Minister of Health, and after that, if he says that he does not want to press the motion, he does not want to seek your consent, I would appeal, I would plead

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

with you, that this need not be put to the vote of the House. You need not give your consent to this. I hope I am within my right, and we on this side of the House are within our rights, to appeal to you, so that the question may not be precipitated. We do not make it an issue between the Class VI staff there and Parliament. (*Interruption*). We do not want to make it an issue of that type.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : माननीय राजबहादुर स्वयं अस्पताल गए थे। इनको भी सेक्योरिटी वालों ने रोका था। यह बतायें कि क्या हुआ वहां।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Nobody has prevented me. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. My problem now is that it is not possible to conduct the House in this way. The House must come to some kind of understanding, some kind of an agreement, about what it wants to be done. Before I decide to give my consent to Mr. Azad, I sought the opinion of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Now Mr. Azad happens to a Member of your party. If you can persuade him not to press this matter, it becomes simple. But if you cannot, the feelings of the House are such that I cannot say that it depends upon me. I cannot run the House unless the House agrees to be run. You kindly decide about it. (*Interruption*)

SHRI K. N. TIWARI (Bettiah) : Sir, a point of order. When Mr. Azad says he has not moved the motion, and unless you give him the permission it cannot be moved, the fact is that it has not been moved. The hon. Health Minister has come before the House and has made a statement. He has enquired, and has come before the House to make a statement; so, I think it is up to you to decide, and I would like to appeal to the House also, because the Minister has also promised to make an enquiry and to make a statement. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everything is in order if the House wants order; nothing is in order if the House does not want order. I would like to know from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs whether Mr. Azad has agreed not to press it. (*Interruption*)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Supposing you ask for consent, we will all stand in favour of it because we feel hurt. But we do not want to press it in order to enable Government, the hon. Minister of Health, to properly deal with the whole situation. Therefore, we do not want to precipitate matters. Why should we precipitate it? If you ask for consent of the House, we will stand in favour of it. But we do not want to press it. So, I beg of you not to press it, and I would beg of Mr. Azad also, I would appeal to him, not to press it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Sir, the rule clearly says that the Member cannot move the motion unless he gets the consent from you. Now, it is left entirely to you to give permission to Mr. Azad to move it or not. (*Interruption*) The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs at this moment will not come into the picture. (*Interruption*) Please bear with me.

Secondly, the hon. Minister of Health has just now said that a statement is going to be made, and after hearing that statement, if the Member so desires that there should be a discussion, with your permission it can be done. The matter is so simple. I will appeal to you to use your discretion and ask the Minister to make the statement. And then, if you feel a discussion is necessary, then it is for you to say yes or no.

श्री झारखण्डे राय (घोसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री झा ने जाब्ते से सदन के सामने प्रस्ताव पेश कर दिया है। अब वह सदन की प्रापर्टी है। आपने उसकी आज्ञा दी है :

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not given.

श्री झारखण्डे राय : आपने दी है या नहीं, आप तय करें। हमने सुना कि उन्होंने प्रस्ताव जाब्ते से मूव कर दिया है। अब वह हाउस की प्रापर्टी है। यह हाउस के ऊपर निर्भर करता है कि वह उसको स्वीकार करे या अस्वीकार करे। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय कोई बयान दें, उससे पहले श्री झा के प्रस्ताव के ऊपर सदन की राय जरूर ली जानी चाहिए। यह मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है, आप इस पर अपनी राय दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not moved ; I have not given my consent yet.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : An hon. Member of this House has placed certain facts before us. Now the Minister says that he will get the facts verified and collect information and then make a statement before this House which means that the Minister does not trust a respectable and honourable Member.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I repudiate the insinuation.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : If it is not so, the hon. Minister must make a statement that he will take action against the concerned persons, against whom certain allegations and charges were made by the hon. Member. Otherwise, this House must be given the right to discuss the matter.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I have already said that an enquiry will be made and responsibility will be fixed and whoever is found responsible will be dealt with suitably according to the report. I have assured that if need be even penal action will be taken ; I repeat that assurance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is not quite clear why the Government cannot come with a clear statement of facts, although hours have passed since the incident happened. This is a very important thing. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad has moved the motion . . . .

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have not moved the motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Once it has come before the House, you cannot withdraw it. It should be left to the House to decide whether the House should adjourn till such time as the Minister makes a statement or not. If you do not do so, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we shall be sorry that you are not doing your job properly.

MR. DEPUDY-SPEAKER : I must make it quite clear that Mr. Azad has not moved the motion yet. Under the rules, he requires my consent and before I give my consent I have to take many factors into consideration. We are at that point. He has not moved the motion.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : According to the Rules, at any stage of the Bill which is under discussion in the House a motion that the debate on the Bill may be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker. Even if the consent of the Speaker is given, he may or may not move. The word is 'may'; it is not 'shall' . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, the debate on this issue is not an issue between the Government or administration ; it is an issue, which as has been rightly said by many friends, involved the honour, dignity and privilege of the House and the Members. From that angle, I want to submit one point. You have very rightly said that unless you give permission, Mr. Azad could not move the motion. You yourself said in your wisdom that you would like to take the views of the House into consideration. You were almost ruling that the views of the House should be taken on the question whether Mr. Azad should be allowed to move this motion or not. The position stands there. Therefore, I think there is no scope for any other controversy or discussion unless you yourself withdraw the ruling you gave

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not withdrawn anything and I have not given any ruling.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : When the Deputy-Speaker says anything from the Chair, it amounts to a ruling. You sought the consent of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No : I do not need to take the consent of the House. I have only to take the views of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You said that as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs could not persuade the member belonging to his party to withdraw his motion, you will ascertain the views of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have misunderstood me altogether For giving consent to the moving of the motion, I do not have to take the consent of the House. I take the views of the House. Before I give my consent and before I put the whole thing formally to the House, I wanted to hear the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, you would kindly recollect—and the record will bear me out—that when the House reassembled, I said that under Rule 109 I seek your permission to move ; I never moved it. Unfortunately you have been accusing me

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

of having moved the motion. At that time neither the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs nor the Health Minister was here and the Finance Minister was not in a position to make a statement What the member wanted was adjournment till the Government comes out with a statement. Now the two ministers are here—the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Minister of Health. They have promised that they are making a statement by 5 o'clock or even before that. In the light of this, I do not propose to ask for your consent to move the motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Since the statement is coming latest by 5 o'clock or any time before that as soon as it is ready, my ruling is that we may continue with the discussion on the Finance Bill. (*Interruption*). Shri Viswanathan.

14.39 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1972—*Contd.*

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Sir, speaking on the Finance Bill, when the Government is talking about liquidation of poverty and removal of disparities day in and day out, I would like to take up the question of the financial policies, the fiscal measures, the five year plans, *etc.*, and their effect on the poverty, particularly their effect on the disparity of income in the society. The National Council of Applied Economic Research in its study reveals that the top 10 per cent of the house holds account for 42.4 per cent of the aggregate income in the urban areas and 34 per cent in the rural areas. At the same time, the bottom ten per cent of the households have only 1.3 per cent of the aggregate income in the urban areas. Compared to the rural sector, the inequality in the urban areas seems to be going up. In spite of our direct taxes on the affluent sections of society, in spite of our high rates of taxation, definitely the concentration of income and wealth in the urban areas is increasing. The 75 larger industrial houses, which are monopoly houses, command nearly 50 per cent of the total assets.

I would like to deal with this point, which has been already dealt with by other hon. Members. But I do not want to take much time on this point. In spite of the fact that we are saying that we want to curb monopoly, the total assets of these 75 houses is going up year by year. In 1963-64 it was Rs. 2,606 crores and by 1967-68 it has gone up to Rs. 4,032 crores. Not only that, Birlas have recorded an increase of 96.0 per cent, Shri Ram by 96.4 per cent, Mafatlal by 95.9 per cent and Parry and Company, incredible though it may look, 360.5 per cent, most probably because it is directed by a former Governor of the Reserve Bank.

Of course, the licensing policy is there. After all, why do we have a licensing policy? Because, we want to curb the monopoly. But the same licensing policy, whose aim is to curb monopoly, is giving more licences to monopoly houses and thus accentuating the disparities between the small-scale sector and the larger monopoly houses. Out of the 195 licences given in 1971, 114 have gone to the same big houses.

Then, let us take the case of bank advances. In 1969 the amount outstanding against these 75 big houses was Rs. 440 crores. After this much talked of nationailsation, after this great leap forward, in March 1970 it has gone up to Rs. 491.73 crores. It is the same sordid story in the case of advances by the LIC. There was the Monopoly Enquiries Commission, there was the Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee, the Hazari Report and the Sarkar Commission. All these commissions and committees come and go but the monopolies remain for ever.

When we look at the achievements of the Three Five Year Plans which we have completed, there is no proof of reduction in inequalities. These three Five Five Year Plans have completely and miserably failed to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor They did not achieve the objective of redistribution of income, wealth and power in the whole society.

During these three Plans the public expenditure increased considerably, to an extent of 250 per cent. The expenditure on education, agriculture, health and some other subjects also increased considerably. But what is the effect of this increased public expenditure on the income distribution of society? Normally any public expenditure influences ability of the people to save and invest. But the Government spending on health, housing and education affects the income distribution directly. For example, in the West European

countries the expenditure for redistributive purposes comes to 40 to 50 per cent. But, in our country, unfortunately, the expenditure for redistributive purposes is only 11 per cent. Hence, the economists suggest that there should be a reorientation of our public expenditure policy to achieve a higher rate of economic growth and progressive reduction in inequalities of income. Again, it has also been suggested that there should be a vigorous and assiduous scrutiny of all the existing items of public expenditure, including the Plan schemes, to identify the pockets of disguised extravagance. Again, it has also been suggested that there should be a larger percentage of public expenditure, expansion of educational facilities and extension of public health programmes.

Now let us take up the question of inflation, price rise and its effects on income distribution. Normally, in all under-developed countries inflation definitely will not lead to increased output of goods and services. On the contrary, very often inflation leads to inequitable distribution of income and wealth. Again, inflation not only leads to inequalities, but it makes serious inroads into the real income of the masses and the lower rungs of the society. Inflation has completely wiped out in our country any gains that might have resulted from the current measures to obtain greater equality in the society. This inflation has benefited only the affluent sections at the cost of the other sections of the society.

A study was made by the Reserve Bank of India which reveals that the decline in real wages of the factory workers continued from the Second Plan and the undersirable phenomenon of income transfers from the masses of the salaried middle class into the pockets of upper income groups has been in operation during the last 15 years. From 1951-52 to 1964-65, the output per worker rose about two-three times but wages rose only by about 76 per cent and much of this increase was wiped out by a rise of about 57 per cent in the cost of living. Hence, deficit financing should be restricted only to developmental expenditure. There should be fiscal and monetary discipline and suitable income policies necessary to drive out or at least to curb inflation in our country.

Now, let me take up the question of federal finance or the financial relations between the Centre and the States. I think our Finance Minister must be in a better position to appreciate this federal finance because he was presiding over the destiny of our State for a long time. Adequacy and elasticity are supposed to be the essential ingredients of federal finance. The financial condition of States in our country is rather very miserable. Their sources of income are very meagre. For example, I will give a classic example. I would like to quote from the Budget speech of our Chief Minister who happens to be the Finance Minister. When presenting the Budget for 1972-73, he said, I quote—

> "On this occasion I would like to point out the difficulties encountered by the State because of the burden of repayment of debt to the Central Government. In 1972-73. we will be receiving a loan of Rs. 45-80 Crores from the Central Government for Plan schemes and other activities whereas during the same year, our repayment will be of the order of Rs. 53.38 Crores. It would thus be seen that our repayment to the Central Government will exceed our receipts by about Rs. 8 Crores."

This is the financial condition of the States in India. Now, States have to entirely depend on the Centre because the resources which are available to the States are inadequate and inelastic. Hence, the Administrative Reforms Commission observed—I quote—it is very appropriate this time—

> "In the States excessive dependence on the Centre tends to produce irresponsibility and operational inefficiency. At the Centre, dominant financial power in relation to States gives Central authorities exaggerated notions of their importance and knowledge and does not allow sufficient place to the points of view of the States. It is important, therefore, that the degree of financial dependence of the States on the Centre should be reduced to the minimum because that minimum would be adequate from the point of view of giving the Centre controlling powers in the context of of ensuring national integration."

The chronic indebtedness of the States and dependence on the Centre's charity often leads to friction between the Centre and the States. Hence, to curb the imbalance between the States' aspirations and resources, an amendment of certain Articles of the Constitution becomes absolutely necessary.

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

Let me take up the question of Article 269. The duties and taxes leviable under entries 87, 88, 89, 90, 92 and 92A—all these come under Article 269. These are the taxes levied and collected by the Government of India but are assigned to the States. There are about three taxes mentioned under this Article,

(a) Duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land ;

(b) Duties in respect of property other than agricultural land ,

(c) Terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by Railway or sea or air ;

(d) Taxes on railway freights and fares ,

(e) Taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock exchanges and future markets ,

(f) Taxes on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published therein ; and

"(g) taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce."

Out of these seven taxes, only two levies are in force now. The States have been complaining for a long time before various successive Finance Commissions that taxes under article 269 have not been fully exploited. Their grievance is there for a long time What action has the Centre taken to remedy their grievance ?

I charge the Central Government that it is neglecting their duties under article 269. These taxes, if they are levied and collected, are going to benefit the States It is not going to benefit the Centre. If levy and collection of taxes by the Centre is inconvenient or if the Central Government thinks that it is inexpedient to levy and collect these taxes, then the Parliament should authorise the States to levy and collect these taxes under article 269.

Now, let me take up the question of corporate tax and the tax on income paid by the companies. The States are complaining about the exclusion of corporate tax from the divisible pool before various Finance Commissions. Not only now but even in those days, in the Constituent Assembly, the same question was taken up by eminent persons like Mr. K. Santhanam, Mr M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Shri Gopala Reddi and others. They pressed that this should come under the divisible pool

Mr. A. K Chanda in his book on Federalism in India says, I quote :

"In other words, leaving aside taxes like wealth and gift tax, the taxes on income are expected to yield a net of over Rs 4000 millions a year of which Rs 1,680 millions only will form the divisible pool No wonder, therefore, that the States cast a covetous eye on the field of taxes on incomes and adduce various arguments to bring within the purview of distribution excluded items."

The corporation tax is essentially a tax on income and hence, I think, this should be treated on the same footing as income-tax and this should be brought under the divisible pool

Now, I come to surcharge on Income-Tax Under article 271, this entirely goes to the Government of India The States have been pressing for inclusion of surcharge on income-tax into the divisible pool. Various Finance Commissions considered this request of the State Governments but they could not make any final recommendation because they thought that this will go out of the terms of reference. But the Fifth Finance Commission has recommended that this will be considered by the Government of India The Government of India has not taken any step in this direction I think, the Minister himself will concede that the surcharge should go to the States also and the surcharge should be merged with the basic income-tax.

Coming to Customs and Export duties, under the Government of India Act, 1935, the export duties were levied by the Federation but it was divisible among the Centre and the federating units or the provinces During the debate in the Constituent Assembly, there were various differences of opinion on this and, finally, it was decided that this will be excluded from the divisible pool Normally, these customs and exports duties yield considerable income due to our economic growth and it is just and necessary that the Centre should share them with the States.

Same is the case with the tax on the capital value of assets. This is similar to an estate duty and succession duty. Entry 86 in the Union List excludes agricultural lands. But, subsequently, we have provided wealth tax on agricultural assets also. Like the estate and succession duty, the tax on capital value of assets should be brought under the divisible pool. I think, the Government will consider this point.

A word about the grants. There are two kinds of grants, as the House knows, the statutory grants and the Plan grants. Originally, it was only the statutory grants which were thought of under the Constitution. But later on, the Central Government started giving Plan grants which now exceed many times more than the statutory grants These Plan grants have no authority. It is purely at the discretion of the Planning Commission I think, those who have made a deep study of the subject have agreed that the Plan grants should not be discretionary and that these should be entrusted to the Finance Commission which is an independent judicial body.

Sir, under entry 84, the excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol come under Government of India. But it is surprising. While excise duties on alocholic liquors for human consumption are leviable by the States and they go to the States, why should excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol go to the Centre? They should also go to the States. I think, the Finance Minister will definitely agree to this.

In view of the continued indebtedness of the States and their miserable financial conditions, the Central Government should come forward to reduce the rate of interest on the State loans and to extend the period of repayment on the loans given to the States.

Sir, our Finance Minister no doubt is presiding over the finances of the country, but he is Finance Minister only for 50 per cent of the economy of the country, as we all know, because he presides over the white sector, and the rest of the black sector is functioning without a Finance Minister. When we talk about black money and tax evasion, I want to tell the Government that the people will not take them seriously if they talked about black money and tax evasion unless and until you stop taking black money for election purposes. This applies to everybody. We condemn black money holders and attack the tax evaders during all the four years or even till the end of the fifth year, and then we go and take the same black money, we go and surrender befere the same people whom we attacked all these five years. That is why I say that the people will not take us seriously. The Wanchoo Committee has made certain useful suggestions. I think, Government should take them into consideration seriously.

Regarding financing of political parties, they have discussed that in West Germany and Japan these political parties are financed by the Governmet themselves and they need not go to companies or other corporations to get their finances for election purposes. I think, this is a very good suggestion, and Government should come to a conclusion about it.

To stop tax evasion, the Committee has suggested very recently that the maximum percentage-I think it is the highest in the world-,93.75 per cent, of income tax should be brought down; not only that, the exemption limit should also be increased Last year when we suggested that the exemption limit should be increased to Rs. 7500/-, the Minister did not agree. That is why this year I have given an amendment that it should be increased at least by Rs, 1000/-, that is, to Rs. 6000/-. For example, if Rs. 7500/-is the maximum, then I am told that 10 to 12 lakhs of small assessees will be weeded out. The Minister must consider this.

There are two more points which I want to make. The Deputy Collectors from the various States have been complaining for a long time that they are not getting enough quota of IAS. The Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that 40 per cent should be given to them. At present the Government of India is giving oaly 25 per cent. I am told that Government has accepted the ARC's recommendation. I would like to ask the Minister when they are going to implement this recommendation.

The Minister has stated that tax on gratuities is going to be levied. People are agitated about this, especially the workers. Particularly the journalists are going to be affected because they do not get any other thing except gratuity. I want the Minister to reconsider this aspect also.

Finally, Sir, they want production to go up, but they are levying taxes on pumpsets and fertilisers. I want the Minister to recon-

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sider these levies. At least some concession should be shown to the farmers of this country.

15 hrs.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak) : The Finance Bill which has been introduced consists of direct and indirect taxes, wealth and income taxes Under the present circumstances, without going into the details of the Finance Bill, clause by clause, I would like to focus the attention of the House towards the active problems in which the nation is entangled.

The active problems at present are internal and external Internal—every one of us is worried about bringing out the legislation on ceiling on rural and urban properties. In this regard, when we talk of land ceiling, it is quite appreciable that the limit of 10-18 acres of land ceiling is quite satisfactory. But, at the same time, certain points, the Government of India or the State Governments cannot ignore. For example, the land has got its own nature When we take the delta areas or the coastal areas in my State, if uniform ceiling is applied, then, in a backward region like Telangana, it has got its own significance. However, the ceiling has long been dreamt of and it is the need of the hour that the entire nation is trying to build a socialistic and secular democratic society and here none should worry. A few landlords in a district may feel for it, but, as I know, in a village, very few people will be affected by the land ceiling because most of the people have got land within the limit itself Except one or two or three people the rest will not be affected and those who possess excess land are also under the present circumstances not capable of properly cultivating it even though mechanised farming has been introduced because of various factors. For example during trans-plantation and in various ways the labour problem is also acute and this is because of rapid industrialisation also. However, with all regard to the States, the land ceiling should be introduced so that the rest of the property which is acquired may be distributed properly and above all, I will not agree with the point that there will be eradication of poverty or removal of unemployment can be achieved with the land ceiling or any such thing. It all depends upon the people. It all depends upon their spirit of hard work and the spirit of co-operation in various ways with the local and the Central Governments. That is how an individual effort shall remove his own poverty.

Sir, when we think about the external issues, to-day our nation has to play a great role in global politics which it has also long been doing. We have the recent experience of the liberation of Bangla Desh. Then recently we have also heard about the emissary level talks and how our nation is going to shape in the international affairs is a fundamental and basic thing.

The foreign policy followed over the years has been approved and particularly when the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru enunciated the *Panch Sheel* and the policy of non-alignment, it has acquired unparalleled appreciation and it has helped in the maintenance of the nation's dignity and honour The non-alignment policy when thought over, we were not active in participating in the world affairs. When there was a burning attack in Korea, our nation has sent its army to their rescue. In respect of the Bangladesh issue, we have taken so much of burden on our shoulders. Finnally aid has also been extended for the emancipation of the people there. When we think about the need of the nation, we think about how to build the defence forces, how to utilise atomic energy. Here I would like to remind the House about what Panditji had said on several occasions.

Panditji had said that atomic energy shall not be utilised for destructive purposes but only for peaceful purposes. He further said that he was convinced that any Government in future in this country also shall not use it for destructive purposes. But now in the light of the international situation I shall advocate that we must go for building up nuclear weapons and thermo-nuclear weapons if necessary and we have got to utilise them and we have got to face the world situation as a dominant nation.

It is not advisable to advocate, but to act. The situation in which the entire global politics is entangled cannot be ignored by our nation.

I would now refer to the nuclear test ban treaty which was signed by the important countries of the world. Panditji had said this: "We are entering into a treaty. What for? For world peace and any person who desries world peace is welcome to sign this nuclear test ban treaty." Even though that treaty was

partial, which did not carry us towards complete disarmament, nevertheless, it was extremely significant. He said, it represented the first breaking of the ice represented by the cold war. We pay our tributes to late Panditji, for all his policies, who was the architect of this nation. Today we are dreaming to fulfil the ideas of late Panditji and I am sure we shall fulfil those things, and for that we shall work with a spirit of unity and a spirit of dedication.

I would now like to pay my tribute to our beloved Prime Minister who has exhibited her highest degree of diplomacy and strategy, courage and confidence in facing the internal problems and external aggression. Thank you very much,

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : I rise to oppose the Finance Bill which I consider an exercise in futility. After all the heroic efforts of the Finance Minister raise new resources by robbing the Peters, he will leave a total uncovered deficit of Rs. 242 crores. On top of the accumulated deficit financing amounting to about Rs 1,000 crores, this uncovered deficit of Rs. 242 crores will further push up inflationary pressures and will reduce the life of the common man to an unmitigated misery.

The price index at the end of March was as much as 5.8 per cent higher than at the corresponding period last year. I venture to think that the various imposts which have been proposed in the Finance Bill will make the cost of living index shoot up further and will hit hard the middle class and the lower middle class people. On the one hand, we have got the legend of bumper crops and green revolutions, and perhaps it will be for the Finance Minister to explain to the House why on the other hand food prices have gone up and whether he has been considering any mechanism to bring down the price of food articles, particularly in the context of the bumper crops. But I am inclined to believe that with the new excise duties which he has proposed on iron and steel and on fertilisers and on kerosene, the agricultural prices will shoot up further, and really it would have been worthwhile for the Finance Minister to have declared a tax holiday which he had almost promised in his budget speech, because we feel the people have already been overburdened with taxes and almost the last straw on the camel's back has been reached. I find the Finance Minister is now engaged in conversation, but I hope he can lend me an ear so that while replying he may at least reply to some of the basic problems which I venture to bring to his notice.

The Finance Minister has promised to bring a Bill to give effect to such of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee which have been accepted by Government. He was duty-bound to have spelt out the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee which had been found acceptable and also the recommendations which have not been accepted by Government and for what reasons. It is strange that the Government which is pledged to unearth black money in order to redeem our economy from its clutches has not taken any steps yet to implement the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee even though an interim report had been submitted as early as December, 1970. Instead the hon. Minister says that he will bring a Bill to give effect to those recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee which have been accepted by Government. Would he codescend to enlighten the House why two long years have been taken to implement the recommendations which had been submitted to Government in the shape of an interim report as late as December, 1970 ? This leads one to believe that Government is waiting for the metamorphosis of black money into white money and after that phase is over, they will come forward valiantly with a measure which will be infructuous and which will have no relevance and no purpose.

Instead of attacking the problem of black money and tax evasion in a bold, determined and imaginative way, the hon. Minister has withdrawn tax exemptions to charitable and religious trusts. When the eviathan of the State-sponsored institutions is blotting out of extence the private institutions of culture and art, the withdrawal of these tax exemptions will accentuate the process.

I could not hear what the hon. Minister said here yesterday while initiating the discussion on the Bill, but I was agreeably surprised to read his speech in this morning's papers wherein he has given a justification for withdrawing the tax exemptions to charitable and religious trusts one of which is aimed at the removal of the kind of benefits which are accruing the authors to I do not know why the hon. Minister should have picked on the poor authors who by all standards are the poorest in the country, while he has left out

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

the blackmarketeers men with black money and tax-evaders. It is, unjust and it was never expected from a man of Shri Yeshwant Rao Chavan's stature whose love and whose regard and whose sympathies for the authors are well known.

Coming to the question of black money, it is well known that it is a cancerous growth eating into the vitals of our economy. It has been said even by a Committee like the Wanchoo Committee that black money is operating as a parallel economy. It has grown in ever-increasing size and dimensions. It is responsible for infalationary pressures, for shortage, for rise in prices and unhealthy speculation in essential commodities. It is widely used in concealed business transactions, in smuggling gold and other luxury articles, in purchasing illegal quotas and permits, in donations to political parties, in acquiring assets in banami and in speculation in essential commodities. The important question is: what that Government proposes to curtail this menace. It is estimated that the black money is of the order of Rs. 15,000 crores, equal to the investment in the entire public sector in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Instead of attacking this problem, I am led to believe the Government is escaping away from it. I may not be considered uncharitable if I attribute motive because the Wanchoo Committee itself says in p. 9 of its report :

> "It has been represented before us that the political climate in India is not known to be conductive to checking black money transactions. In this connection, it has been pointed out that large funds are required to meet election expenses and it is common knowledge that these are financed to a great extent by wealthy persons with lots of black money".

With this pronouncement by the Wanchoo Committee, much against one's inclinations, one is led to believe that because of this money being spent by the ruling party during the elections, perhaps....

SHRI SATPAL KAPUR (Patiala): What about Biju Patnaik? What about his party?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Let him not drag in names. I am quoting from the report of the Wanchoo Committee. He may, if he likes, quote from some other report. It is no good dragging names. I was saying that much against my inclinations, I am led to believe that because of this *quid pro qoo* which has existed in a concealed way, the Government are chary of bringing forward legislation in a determined way to curb the menace of black money. Should Biju Patnaik have black money, I would welcome his case to be brought within the purview of the legislation. But my only regret is there is as yet no legislation. Therefore I am asking whether it has not get something to do with the contribution made to the election funds of the ruling party. In that context I would urge upon the Minister that in terms of the interim recommendations of the Direct Taxes Administration Inquiry Committee submitted two years ago, he should not brook any further delay in bringing forward suitable legislation during this session itself. Whether he does it or not will demonstrate the sincerity of Government in regard to the *garibi hatao* programme which still remains a shibboleth, a chimera and a slogan without any real intention to implement radical measures.

As to the volume of the black money, it has been variously estimated between Rs. 300 crores and Rs. 15,000 crores. While it is not possible to estimate the actual volume, it should be clearly realised that tax evasion is the main contributory factor for the accumulation of this black money. According to the estimates of Prof. Kaldor in 1956, the tax evasion was of the order of Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 300 crores. But then our johnnies in the Central Board of Revenue dismissed Kaldor's estimate and came out with a figure which was of the order of about Rs. 20 crores. But what has been the assessment of the Wanchoo Committee? According to the Wanchoo Committee, the following figures have been indicated year by year, of tax evasion. According to the Wanchoo Committee, in 1961-62, tax evasion was Rs. 811 crores, in 1965-66, it increased to Rs. 1,216 crores; in 1968-69, it recorded an increasing tempo of Rs. 1,400 crores. Allowing even some margin for these estimates, there can be no doubt about the matter that tax evasion in this country is of the order of a thousand crores of rupees a year. In that context, I venture to ask the Finance Minister why he is straining the dew-drops to fill in his pot, and why he has proposed new taxation Rs. 183 crores. Had he given a tax holiday for 10 consecutive years by tightening these nuts and bolts in the tax realisation machinery, certainly the finances would not have come to grief. Therefore, I consider against this back-

ground, the taxation proposals as contained in the Finance Bill are unconscionable.

In that context, I would like to offer a suggestion to the Finance Minister. He must be knowing it much better, that according to an estimate, the transaction audited by 20 audit firms-extends over 80 per cent of the auditable account they control 80 per cent-of the total auditable transactions. These selected firms who are in league with these houses completely monopolise the auditing business, and they leave large scope for black money and tax evasion to go undetected.

A recent study has also revealed that 101 giant public limited companies aggregating a turnover of Rs. 2,615 crores are audited by the big 20 audit firms. Against this background, a reformation of the audit system is a must if we are going to attack the problem of black money The ligislation should see that the auditors are not allowed to render any service other than professional, and no professional auditor is allowed any position on the board of directors. The concentration of audit business among selected firms should be broken and supervisory audit should be undertaken. I think if this audit system is reformed, it will go a big way in checking tax evasion as also the problem of black money. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to devote some thought to it and to bring in some legislation to see that the audit system is reformed in this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : I have got two more points to make and I will end. Sir, much has been said about the reorientation of the Centre and State relationship in fiscal matters. But today, what do we find? The State Governments are nothing but bloated panchayats; they have been reduced to the status of penury and for everything they have to run to Delhi to seek the favours of the Grand Moghul of the Delhi durbar. Whether it is drought in Orissa, or whether it is water scarcity in West Bengal, the State Governments have no scope of manoeuvrability; they cannot plan out their remedial measures and for everything they shall have to sit at the door of the Government of India. This has led to delicate and sensitive situations. Even the Chief Minister of Kerala who is more to the liking of the powers that be, Mr. Achuta Menon, wound up the budget discussion for 1971-72 in the State Assembly by speaking of the need to bring about fundamental changes in the constitution in this regard and I think the time has come when the Centre-State relationship in fiscal matters should be examined afresh.

There is another point and I conclude. There should be some kind of sincerity between the professions and practice. We hold the ruling party in great regard for their slogan : *garibi hatao.* Our only quarrel has been that the implementation of the *garibi hatao* has been practised in the reverse manner. Yesterday, the communist Member Shri Indrajit Gupta was talking about Union Carbide, a foreign house manufacturing beyond its licensed capacity. Will the Finance Minister care to examine whether an hon. Minister's son, in his teens, was appointed as the liaison officer of the Union Carbide. . (*Interruption.*) I ask the hon. Minister to examine and satisfy himself, not me whether it is a fact or not.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I hope it is not Mr. Chavan's son.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: No, never. There is financial chaos all round. When we are talking of abolition of monopoly, in the name of maximising production, we are encouraging monopoly houses; we are deriving *quid pro quo* in such shameful manners which is giving the slogan *garibi hatao* a lie direct. So, it is my painful duty to oppose this Finance Bill and I find no justification whatsoever for these financial measures.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फाइनेंस बिल या टैक्सेशन प्रोपोजल्स के बारे में कुछ बोलना फिजूल है। कारण यह है कि वित्त मंत्री ने कल इसको मूव करते हुए कहा था कि वह किसी भी टैक्सेशन को कम करने नही जा रहे है। इस वास्ते उनके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना हाउस का समय नष्ट करना होगा। जब कुछ कमी नही होनी है तो फिर उस बात पर क्यों बोला जाए। इस वास्ते मैं कुछ जनरल बातें ही हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय उन पर ध्यान देंगे।

फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट में भिन्न भिन्न विषयों पर प्रकाश डाला गया है। बजट परफार्मेंस के बारे में भी रिपोर्ट आई है।

[श्री डी० एन० तिवारी]

लेकिन एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट नही आई। हर स्टेट मे लार्ज पैकेस आफ बैकवर्ड एरियाज हे । उनके सबंध मे क्या किया गया ? हर साल कहा जाता है कि उनके डिवेलेपमेट के लिए स्पेशल प्रबन्ध हो रहे है, इतजाम किया जा रहा है, रुपया दिया जा रहा है। परफार्मेंस बजट मे अगर इसके बारे मे भी रिपोर्ट मे कुछ रोशनी डाली जाती और बताया जाता कि बैकवर्ड एरियाज मे इतनी तरक्की हुई है, वहा पर कैपिटा इनकम कुछ बढ़ गई है तो हम समझते कि कुछ हो रहा है। इस तरह की कोई रिपोर्ट हमारे पास नही आती है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस तरह की रिपोर्ट भी आया करे और उसमे बताया जाया करे कि जो बहुत बैक्वर्ड एरियाज है, जहा की पर कैपिटा इनकम 110, 115 या 120 रुपये है, वहा पर क्या क्या स्टेप लिए गए है उनकी आमदनी बढाने के लिए और उनका क्या फल निकला है। अगर ऐसा नही होता है तो आप कितने ही आश्वासन दें, कुछ भी कहे, हम लोगो पर उसका असर नही पडेगा और न कोई काम हो सकेगा ।

ब्लैक मनी के सम्बन्ध मे बहुत सी बातें कही गई है। मैं समझता हू कि कोई भी अगर अपनी हैसियत से ज्यादा खर्च करता है तो वह ब्लैक मनी को प्रोत्साहन देता है, फिर चाहे हम हो या कोई और हो। सैल्फ डिसिप्लिन होना चाहिए। जितनी हमारी आमदनी हो उसके अन्दर रहते हुए हमें खर्च करना चाहिये। ऐसा हमने किया तो हमे ब्लैक मनी की ओर नहीं देखना पड़ेगा । मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट इलैक्शन मे या कहीं जाए अगर वे ब्लैक मनी का सहारा लेंगे तो कभी ब्लैक मनी बन्द नहीं होगा और न किसी में हिम्मत हो सकती है कि वह उसको बन्द कर सके। इसलिए सबसे पहले हमें ऐसे सोर्सिस से पैसा नहीं लेना चाहिए जहा ब्लैक मनी होता है।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि वित्त मत्रालय में दिल्ली में अफसरों का एक गुट है और वह गुट इतना एनट्रेन्च्ड है कि वर्षों से, 10-15 वर्षों से दिल्ली से बाहर नहीं जाना चाहता। दिल्ली मे ही इस आफिस से उस आफिस मे इस आफिस से इस आफिस मे ही ट्रांस्फर होता रहता है । बहुत से बड़े बडे आफिसर्ज वित्त मत्रालय के आकर मुझसे कहते है, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। एक बात मुझे यहा तक मालूम हुई कि एक एक्साइज कलैक्टर का पोस्टिंग त्रिवेन्द्रम हुआ था, लेकिन वह दिल्ली मे रह कर ही काम करते थे। यह जो गुट है, यह खत्म होना चाहिए और उनको बाई-टर्म बाहर जाना चाहिए, ऐसा नही होना चाहिए कि तीन साल मे या पाच साल मे ट्रांस्फर होता है तो यही पर एक आफिस से दूसरे आफिस मे और दूसरे से तीसरे मे ट्रांस्फर दिया जाय। इससे गुटबाजी बढती है, करप्शन बढ़ता है।

करप्शन भी बड़े बडे अफसरों मे है। मुझे अभी हाल मे बिहार के इन्कम टैक्स कमिशनर के सम्बन्ध मे कुछ जानकारी हुई। हमारे जिले में इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेन्ट को अपना मकान नही है, किराये का मकान था और उससे काम नही चलता था। कई मकान देखे गये। कुछ बड़े बडे अफसरों के मकान भी वहा पर थे, लिहाजा उनका दबाव काम मे आया और हाईरेट पर मकान लिया गया। हालाकि उनको 12 कमरे की जरूरत थी और जो मकान लेने को सोचा गया उसमे सात ही कमरे थे, उसका 800 रुपया माहवार किराया तय हुआ। दूसरा मकान जिसमें 16 कमरे थे, उसका भी 800 रुपया तय हुआ ..

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चह्वाण) : यह कहा की बात है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : बिहार के सारन जिले में। 16 कमरे वाले को नहीं लिया जा रहा है। जब उस मकान वाले ने आवेदन पत्र दिया और एक मेम्बर, पार्लियामेंट ने भी लिख कर दिया तो वहां पर एक षडयन्त्र शुरू हो गया। वहां के वकीलों से और लिटिगेन्ट्स से पेटीशन्ज दिलाई जा रही है कि सात कमरे

वाला मकान लिया जाय, उसमे ज्यादा सुविधा है। इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए, आफिस उसी मकान मे जाना चाहिए जिसमे ज्यादा कमरे है। अगर बडे बडे अफसर ऐसा काम करेंगे तो छोटों पर उसका क्या असर होगा। केवल रुपया लेना ही करप्शन नही होता है, षडयन्त्र करके किसी को फेवर करना और दूसरे को डिसफेवर करना, यह भी करप्शन में आता है।

तीसरी बात मै नेशनलाइज्ड बैको के वर्किंग के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हू। इन बैको की जो ब्रान्चेज खुलती है, उनका नियम है कि ब्राच के 10 मील के एरिये मे ही कर्ज देने का प्रबन्ध करते है, यदि 10 मील से कोई नगर ज्यादा होगा तो कर्ज नही दिया जा सकता। या तो हर 10 मील पर किसी न किसी बैक की ब्राच होनी चाहिए या उनकी परिधि बढाई जानी चाहिए ताकि 10 मील से अधिक दूरी पर रहने वाले की जरूरत पूरी हो सके। हम इस बात को जानते है कि सबको कर्ज नही दिया जा सकता, लेकिन 10 मील से दूर के एरिये को बिल्कुल छोड देना और उस एरिये को जहा बैक की ब्राच है ज्यादा फायदा पहुचना—यह उचित नही है। या तो आप हर ब्लाक मे बैक का ब्राच खोल दीजिये, या हर 10 मील पर बैक खोलिये या बैक के वर्किंग की परिधि को, दायरे को बढाया जाना चाहिए जिससे सबको बराबर लाभ मिल सके, इस नियम से किसानो को और छोटे छोटे बिजनेसमैनो को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है।

पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्ज के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बाते कही गई है, मैं भी एक मामूली-सी बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हू और चाहता हू कि आप इसकी एनक्वायरी कीजिये। हर पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग का आफिस दिल्ली मे है और हर एक का अपना अपना अलग गेस्ट हाउस दिल्ली मे है। मैं चाहता हू कि सबको लेकर एक ज्वाइन्ट गेस्ट हाउस बनाया जाय, वहा जो एम्पलाइज हों, वे सबकी खातिर करे। आइ० ओ० सी० का अलग गेस्ट हाउस है, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील का अलग गेस्ट हाउस है। जिन पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्ज के हैड-आफिस बाहर है उनके आफिसर्ज यहा रहते हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि आप कोई आफिसर्ज की कमेटी बनाकर या जैसे ठीक समझे इसकी जाच करवाये। कितने गेस्ट हाउसेज की यहा जरूरत है। एक बात और—हर अण्डरटेकिंग को यहा पर आफिसर रखना पडता है—फाइल्ज चेंजिग के लिए। क्योकि हैड-आफिस से लिखने से काम नही चलता है। यह बात मेरी समझ मे नही आती है कि फाइल्ज चेंजिग के लिए यहा एक आफिसर बैठा रहे उसको तनख्वाह दी जाय, भत्ता दिया जाय, दूसरी सुविधाये दी जाय। वहा से लिख देने से काम क्यो नही चलता है। उसके क्लैरिफिकेशन के लिए, इलूमिडेशन के लिए अगर जरूरत हो तो आदमी को वहा से बुलाकर राय ली जा सकती है। वह होटल मे ठहर सकता है, लेकिन उसके लिये यहा मकान लेकर, गेस्ट हाउस बना कर रखना, उसको मेन्टेन करने के लिए चपरासी, क्लर्क रखना, इतना खर्च क्यो किया जाता है। यह खर्च कम किया जा सकता है, लेकिन इस तरफ ध्यान नही दिया जाता है। इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक बात मै अपनी स्टेट के सम्बन्ध मे कहना चाहता हू। बिहार मे एक नार्थ-बिहार रिजन है, जिसकी आबादी दो करोड से ज्यादा है, करीब ढाई करोड है अर्थात देश की पापुलेशन का 20 प्रतिशत। बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, न वहा पर कोई इण्डस्ट्री है, न कोई फैक्ट्री है, न कोई मिल है, चार-पाच आउट-डटेड शुगर फैक्ट्रीज है। बिजली भी नहीं है, पर-कैपिटा हिन्दुस्तान की जितनी बिजली की खपत है, उसको चौथाई खपत भी वहा पर नही है। ऐसी स्थिति मे वहा कैसे उद्योग बढे? अगर सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान नही देगी तो ईस्टर्न यू० पी० और नार्थ-बिहार हमेशा गरीब के गरीब रह जायेगे और इस तरह से हमारे एक अग के कमजोर होने से सारे शरीर की ताकत कम हो जायगी। मैं चाहता हू कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय। मैं यह नही कहता कि केवल बिहार या यू० पी०

[श्री डी० एन० तिवारी]

मे ही ऐसा है, देश के दूसरे राज्यो म भी कुछ रिजन्ज ऐसे होगे जो बहुत पिछडे हुए होगे। जैसे आन्ध्र मे रायलसीमा का क्षत्र है, महाराष्ट्र मे भी ऐसे क्षेत्र होगे, इसलिये हर स्टेट मे जो पिछडे क्षत्र है जो एजूकेशनली पोलिटीकली, इकानामिकली पिछडे हुए है उनको कैसे तरक्की दी जायगी, इस तरफ अधिक ध्यान जाना चाहिए। इन बैकवर्ड एरियाज क लिय हर साल आश्वासन दिया जाता है, बजट म भी कुछ पैसा रखा जाता है, लेकिन उसका क्या परफार्मेन्स हुआ यह पता नही लगता है अगर उसकी रिपोर्ट मिल जाती तो यह बात यहा कहने का जरूरत नही पडती। बिहार म तो कुछ ऐस एरियाज है जहा पाच सात वर्ष तक बच्चा को पहनने के लिए कपडा भी नही मिल पाता। बच्चे प्लेट-फार्मों पर खड रहते है कुछ लोग खाकर फेंक दे तो उसको उठाकर चाट ले। बम्बई मे तो ऐसी गरीबी नही है लेकिन अगर आप गोरखपुर म आगे आसाम के बार्डर तक चल जाये तो आप वहा देखेंगे कि पच्चीसो बच्चे स्टेशन पर खड रहते है—या तो भीख मागते है या उनस भीख मगवाई जाती है या इस दृष्टि म रहते है कि हम क्या खा रहे है अगर फेंक दे या कुछ छोड दें तो ये उठा कर खा ले। हम झूठा खिलाना नही चाहते, इसलिए कुछ पैस दे देते है। तो इतनी गरीबी है। बुभुक्षित किं न करोति पापम्। जब पेट जलता है तो कौनसा पाप नही किया जा सकता?

इसके अलावा इसमें पोलिटिकल इम्प्लीकेशन भी है। अगर आप ध्यान नही देंगे तो वहां के लोग क्या करेंगे? फिर या तो वे लोग श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त के हाथ मे जायें या श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु के हाथ मे जायें। (व्यवधान) हालाकि हम नही चाहते कि गरीबी का लाभ उठाकर हमारे देशवासियो को गलत रास्ते पर ले जाया जाये। इस बात को हम कभी नही चाहेंगे। तो यह जो दो एक बाते मैंने कही है, मैं चाहूंगा उन पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाये।

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, when one has had the privilege of sitting in this House from its very inception, one has also the good fortune or misfortune of seeing high hopes aroused by the promises and pledges given to the people by our rulers burnt to ashes and buried under the debris of disillusion.

I was sitting here, in this House when the whole House unanimously on the motion of late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru took a solemn pledge of building up a socialistic pattern of society That was in 1954 We know how in the course of next one and a half decades the hopes that were aroused in the minds of the common people by the pledge of socialism came to nothing and were totally nullified The results were reflected in the electoral verdict of the people in 1967

Then came a re organisation of the ruling party and a new and dynamic leadership took over The ruling Congress party that was the majority party that was ruling the country since we became independent, again re-dedicated themselves apparently with renewed zeal to the goal of socialism and raised new catchy slogan of *garibi hatao* Of course, in the course of these 1½ years, this slogan of *garibi hatao* and its criticism has also become very much hackneyed But it would be useful to find out how we have kept up our pledges to the people

The banks have been nationalised But the Bank boards under the Government ownership still continue to be dominated by big industrialists or the same old banking executives who had helped the financial capitalists, the industrial capitalists, in building up their monopolistic grip over the economy

After nationalisation, what has happened? We need not call any other witness The other day the Finance Minister himself admitted on the floor of Parliament that even after nationalisation more than 50 per cent of the advances of the nationalised banks had gone not to the 75 large industrial houses but to a select group out of those 75, to the 20 larger industrial houses as has been designated by the Monopoly Commission I do not remember the exact figure. Perhaps, he had mentioned that 53 per cent of the advances had gone to them

Formerly, when from the other side of the House we used to point out and complain

about these sort of things, the usual answer was that there were people in the Government, older congress leaders, who were pro-big business, pro-monopoly. So, it would be instructive to take up some of the latest figures since the new leadership, the new Government, has come to power. I have already mentioned about the advances made to big business by the nationalised banks. Here is another set of figures in my hands. Between July 1971 and February 1972, that is, since this new Government, pledged to socialism, pledged to *garibi hatao*, came into power, 41 industrial licences have been issued to large industrial houses. To whom? Out of these 41, Birlas have got eight,—three cheers to our pledge of socialism—Thapars have got six, Shri Ram have got five, Sahu Jain have got four, Bangur have got four, Bird Hailger, Goenkas, Mafatlal and Sarabhai two each and Killicks and Walchands one each.

In 59 cases the large industrial houses have been given permission to double their capacities. I need not go into very many details here for lack of time. But neither of these cases—neither in the case of grant of new licences to the much condemned large or larger industrial houses, monoploy houses, nor in the case of permission given to 59 cases for doubling up their capacities--was referred to the Monopoly Commission. And I understand that there is some contemplation now to expand the Commission and also it seems that the Government is in two minds about the constitution and functioning of the Monopoly Commission. They do not know what to do with it ; so, for the present, they are going to increase the number of members of the Commission, so that the difficulties that are holding up their work would not be there. What sort of difficulties—I do not know.

But, you know, lately there has been much cry not only from this side of the House but from the general public also and from the Members of the ruling Party and even from the members of the Council of Ministers about the take-over of big monopoly houses. Here I have a report of a conference which was held in Delhi in Vithal Bhai Patel House on May 14 where a resolution was passed and the Conference was held in which Members of the Council of Ministers attended and the demand went forth from the Conference that the 75 larger industrial houses or monopoly houses should be immediately taken over and should be nationalised. But, unfortunately, instead of the monopoly houses being taken over by the Government, the real position is that the monopoly houses themselves seem to have taken over the Government. Otherwise, how is it that we find....

SHRI D N. TIWARY: Most uncharitable.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Look at the facts. In the corporations, in the new public corporations that are coming up – I need not mention the case of Air India the Government is putting leading big businessmen and monopolist in charge. Mr. Tata has been there for quite a long time--but what about the newly formed Urban and Housing Development Corporation? Mr. Harish Mahindra of Mahindra and Mahindra was the Chairman and he has been replaced by another big businessman ftom Calcutta, Mr. Parikh. Mr. T. S. Krishna of T. V. S. for Tamil Nadu has been made Chairman of Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels. Then one well-known gentleman from Hindustan Lever, Mr. P. L. Tandon, has been made the Chairman of the STC. How is it that these things do come to happen?

I conclude by referring to the central board of the key, pivotal institution on which the whole economy rests and by which the entire economic policy of the Government is directed. I come to the Reserve Bank of India. It is a completely nationalised institution, a government-owned institution since independence. Here, I find in the Board of Directors such names as Shri S. L Kirlosakar, Shri Bhaskar Mittel, the noted Calcutta industrialist whom many of our friends from Bengal know, Mr. V N. Puri, Mr. Arvind Mafatlal and such other names. In the local Boards also I find there is none else but these big industrialists and big financiers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Pass it on to the Minister.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: I need not pass it on. The Ministers are fully aware of the facts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have drawn his attention.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: So that is how these things go on. My only regret is that when Mr. Morarji Desai was here and even when his predecessor, Mr. Deshmukh was here as Finance Minister, I tried in my

[Shri Tridib Chaudhuri]

own humble way to bring these things, on the floor of the House, to the attention of the various Finance Ministers and the Government. But things never changed. So Morarji Desais, Deshmukhs and Chavans come and go ; but this whole structure remains for ever Unless we strike at the very foundations, nothing will change, Thank you.

श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी (गढ़वाल) . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हू । इससे पहले कि मै इस सम्बन्ध मे कुछ कहू मै वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हू कि इसी दिल्ली के अन्दर आज हमारे लाखो भाई बगैर झोपड़ी के सड़क की पटरियों पर रहते है । हम कहते हैं कि शहरी सम्पत्ति की सीमा निर्धारित करे । लेकिन यह कभी नही सोचते कि हम शहरी सम्पत्ति की अगर अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करते हैं तो न्यूनतम भी निर्धारित की जाये ताकि उन लोगो की भी कुछ हालत सुधरे । उनके यहा न तो सर ढकने के लिए मकान हैं, न उनको शौच जाने की सुविधा है, न उनको पीने के पानी का इंतजाम है, और जो झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वाले है, मैंने पिछली बरसात मै देखा था कि कमर तक पानी वहा भरा हुआ था और वे लोग वहा परेशानी मे रह रहे थे । जब राजधानी की भी यह हालत हो और हम कहे कि हम समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ रहे है, मै समझता हू यह एक विडम्बनामात्र ही है । हमे चाहिए कि सबसे पहले हम अपने उन गिरे हुए भाइयो की हालत सुधारने का यत्न करे जिनकी हालत दर्दनाक है ।

15.57 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair.*]

मैं ऐसे इलाके से आता हूं जहां के लोग रोजी रोटी के लिए आपके दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, लखनऊ और शिमले आदि बड़े बड़े शहरों मे जाते हैं क्योंकि वहां आमदनी का कोई जरिया नहीं है । खेती पहाड़ों पर गुजर के लायक होती नही । लेकिन कोई उधर नहीं देखता, और वे लोग यहा आते है और आकर आपके बरतन मांजते है । लेकिन रात मे सोने के लिए उनको जगह नही है । यहां पर आप चले जाइये झुग्गी झोपड़ियों मैं, एक तरफ तो बड़े बडे महल है और दूसरी तरफ उन लोगो की यह हालत है कि उनको पीने का पानी तक नहीं मिलता, उसकी कोई सुविधा नही है, वहा शौच जाने की सुविधा नही है, बच्चो को तन ढकने के लिए कपड़ा नही है । इस हालत को सुधारना सबसे पहला कदम होना चाहिए ।

इसके अलावा मै अपने इलाके के बारे मे कुछ कहना चाहता हू । माननीय गुजराल जी को मालूम होगा कि मेरे यहा के बहुत सारे लोग जो चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी है, कभी किसी का पिता, कभी किसी की माता, कभी किसी की पत्नी, किसी की बहन, किसी का भाई क्षय रोग मे पीड़ित होकर दिल्ली आते है और मेरे पास पहुचते है, मैं माननीय गुजराल जी के पास पहुचता हूं कि भाई इनको स्वास्थ्य के लिहाज से कोई अच्छा आवास आप अलाट कर दीजिये । लेकिन जब मकान ही नही है तो वे कहा से अलाट करें । इधर ध्यान देना चाहिए । साथ ही जब हमारे उस इलाके मे सैकड़ों आदमी क्षय रोग से पीडित होते हैं तो क्यों नही वही क्षय रोग का अस्पताल खोला जाय । सारे गढवाल मे एक भी क्षय रोग का अस्पताल नहीं है । हमको सहारनपुर, भुवाली दिल्ली आदि दूर स्थानों मे जाना पड़ता है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसे रोगियों के लिए वही कोई इन्तजाम होना चाहिए ।

16 hrs.

इसके अलावा यह भी देखते हैं कि एक तरफ हम कहते हैं कि सीलिंग करें, यह होनी चाहिए, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि उन गरीब किसानों की तरफ हमने कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया है जिनको कि हम भूमिहीन कहते हैं । और अगर मैं कहूं कृषि मजदूर तो अनुचित न होगा, उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं है । उनको कम से कम एक, दो एकड़ कुछ भूमि, तो मिलनी

चाहिए। हम अपनी जमीन की रक्षा की बात सोचते हैं, हर आदमी सोचता है, लेकिन उन भूखे पेट वालों के लिए जो आपके यहां मजदूरी करते हैं, जिनकी झोंपड़ी नहीं है, उनके लिए कुछ नहीं सोचते। उनके लिए कुछ विचार करना चाहिए। जब तक हम उनके लिए विचार नहीं करेंगे, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारी गरीबी हट नहीं सकती। गरीबी अगर हमें हटानी है तो गरीबों को राहत पहुंचानी पड़ेगी, गरीबों का विकास करना पड़ेगा। मुझे माफ करे, मैं कुछ अपने इलाके की बात करना चाहता हूं।

सन् 1944 की 16 दिसम्बर को मेरे यहां डिप्टी कमिश्नर मिस्टर आर० वी० बर्नेटी एक अंग्रेज थे, उन्होंने हमारे भावर की हालत का देख करके कहा कि यहां को जमीन सर-सब्ज हो सकती है, यहा पानी का इंतजाम किया जाए तो काफी अनाज पैदा हो सकता है। उसके बाद गवर्नमेंट को जब उन्होंने लखनऊ को लिखा तो गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से राधाकान्त गये। राधाकान्त, एक कृषि विशेषज्ञ थे, उन्होंने वहां जाकर देखा और रिपोर्ट दी कि यहां पानी की व्यवस्था कर दी जाए तो यह जमीन उपजाऊ हो सकती है। उसके बाद जमुना नहर पर जो इंजीनियर काम करते थे उन लोगों को वहां भेजा गया और कहा गया कि इसका सर्वेक्षण किया जाए। उन्होंने मालनी नदी पर एक स्कीम बनाई जिसमें यह बताया गया कि 320 फुट ऊंचा बांध बनेगा और उससे यहां की सारी जमीन सरसब्ज हो सकती है और 500 किलोवाट बिजली भी उपलब्ध होगी। लेकिन सन् 1946 तक यह स्कीम चलती रही और आजादी हासिल होते ही, मालनी बांध स्कीम का बलिदान हो गया। आजादी के बाद तो ज्यादा तरक्की करना चाहिए थी और ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

सन् 1945 में हमारे यहां नायर नदी के मरोड़ी नामक स्थान पर डैम बनाने की योजना बनी। अमरीका से गवर्नमेंट की जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी है उसके विशेषज्ञ मिस्टर सेवेज वहां आए और उन्होंने उसे देखा। मैं और भाई भक्तदर्शन जी, श्री ललिता प्रसाद नैथानी (सम्पादक, सत्यपथ) आदि चार पांच आदमी मिस्टर सेवेज से मिले और हमने उनसे पूछा कि क्या यह स्कीम सफल हो सकती है? उन्होंने कहा कि बिलकुल ठीक है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि मैंने आपकी सरकार को कह दिया है, अगर तुम नहीं बनाते हो तो मुझे दे दीजिए। लेकिन उस पर 22 लाख रुपये अधिकारियों के भत्ते आदि पर खर्च हुए लेकिन 22 पत्थर भी वहां नहीं हैं। 45 में जो स्कीम शुरू हुई और 1947 में आजादी आई। गुलामी के साथ वह स्कीम भी चली गई। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि कम से कम हम लोग जो बिलकुल पिछड़े हुए हैं उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध मे उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। सरकारी रिपोर्ट मे लिखा हुआ है कि शिक्षा की उन्नति के लिए हम चाहते हैं कि जो बच्चे है उनको एक वक्त पौष्टिक खाना दिया जाए और उनकी शिक्षा का अनिवार्य प्रबन्ध किया जाए। लेकिन मैं आपको उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां एक भी स्कूल—चाहे प्राइमरी हो अथवा और स्कूल हो, नहीं बनाया गया गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से। लोगों को कहा गया कि जब तक तुम बिल्डिंग नहीं बनाते हो, तुम्हारे लिए स्कूल नहीं खोला जा सकता। उस इलाके के लिए जिसके लाखों आदमी यहां दिल्ली मे पड़े हुए है उनसे कहा गया कि बिल्डिंग बनाओ, तब स्कूल दिया जाएगा। इससे भला शिक्षा आगे बढ़ जाएगी?

16.03 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

मैं ज्यादा कुछ न कहकर सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप जमीन की सीलिंग करना चाहते हैं या शहरी सम्पत्ति की सीमा निर्धारित करना चाहते हैं तो सबसे जरूरी चीज यह है कि न्यूनतम सीमा भी निर्धारित की जाए कि इतनी सम्पत्ति हर एक के पास होनी जरूरी है। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तब तक गरीबी दूर नहीं होगी

[श्री प्रतापसिंह नेगी]

और समाजवाद नही आ सकेगा। इन शब्दो के साथ मे इस वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हू।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) चेयरमैन साहब, आपको मै धन्यवाद देता हू कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। हमारे चीफ व्हिप साहब ने सारे सेशन मे एक रोज भी हमे समय नही दिया। हमारे सविधान मे लिखा हुआ है सोशल जस्टिस होगा। हम 25 आदमी है इस सदन मे 1950-52 से, यह सोशल जस्टिस है, न्याय है, कि उसमे से मैं एक हू और बोलने का समय नही दिया गया आप देखिए।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि बिहार जो है वह आर्थिक दृष्टि से हिन्दुस्तान मे 17वां इसका स्थान है। इडिपेंडेंस के बाद इसका चौथा स्थान था, आर्थिक दृष्टि से बिहार अब बहुत पीछे चला गया। वित्त मत्री रहते तो मै इन्हे कहता। जैसे भी हो आप मदद कीजिए कि बिहार की पर्कैपिटा इनकम बढे और बिहार से इडस्ट्री लगे। बिहार मे भी उत्तर बिहार की हालत दयनीय है और वहा कोई इडस्ट्री नही है। इसीलिए इस दिशा मे अगर आप न्याय नही करेगे सब स्टेटो के साथ तो अलगाव की प्रवृत्ति होगी। इसलिए मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार को हिदायत कर देना चाहता हू कि वह सब स्टेट्स के साथ समानता का व्यवहार करे। अगर ऐसा आप नही करेगे तो नतीजा यह होगा कि अलगाव की प्रवृत्ति आयेगी और इसको आप रोक नही सकेंगे। मैं भी गाधीवादी हू और आगे के जो लडके हैं, बेरोजगार हैं, नौकरी न रहने पर वह दुनिया की हवा की वजह से विक्षुब्ध हो जाएगे। इसलिए सरकार से कहना चाहता हू कि सब स्टेट की मदद करे और समान रूप से करे।

सेंट्रल सर्विसेज मे भी सबको बराबर का स्थान दीजिए। आपके यहा सेंट्रल सर्विस की जो अथारिटी है उसके ऊपर अकुश लगाइये। जैसे हरिजनों के लिए आपने सीट रिजर्वेशन किया हुआ है, उसी तरह से हर एक स्टेट की आबादी के अनुसार सरकारी नौकरियो मे आप जगह दीजिए।

एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि अगर चव्हाण साहब किरासिन तेल के अलावे दूसरे सेक्टर मे टैक्स लगाते तो गरीबो को टैक्स करने की जरूरत नही पडती। लेकिन गरीबो पर किरासिन तेल के टैक्स का असर पडेगा।

अन्त मे मुझे एक बात और कहनी है। यह लैंड सीलिंग की बात है। एक कमेटी भी बनी है। मेरे ख्याल से जो भाई गाव मे रहते होगे वह समझेगे कि लैंड क्या चीज है। एक गाव मे एक जगह दो तरह के प्लाट की एक क्वालटी नही रहती है। प्लाट टु प्लाट जमीन का फर्क पडता है और उसमे भी जो जमीन शहर के नजदीक हो, उसकी कीमत ज्यादा है। उसकी पैदावार की कीमत ज्यादा मिलेगी बनिस्बत उसके जो जगन के नजदीक रहता है, स्टेशन से दूर रहता है, उसको कम्यूनिकेशन नही है, वहा की जमीन को कीमत कम है। इसलिए मैं कहूगा कि जमीन को उसकी क्वानिटी के अनुसार क्लासिफिकेशन करके सीलिंग करे। मैं सिलिग जरूर करना चाहता हू, यह पोलिटिकल डिसीजन भी है और इकानामिक डिसीजन भी है। लेकिन सदस्य अपने ऊपर सीलिंग लगाये कि हम कितना चाहते है, किसान को क्या देने जा रहे हैं क्योकि उन्ही की ताकत से हम चुनकर आयेंगे। जिसकी जायदाद आप लेंगे तो वह क्रान्ति करेगा। इसलिए मैं कहूगा कि जो एम० पी० या एम० एल० ए० सीलिंग लगावें, पहले वह देख लें कि उनको कितना मिलता है। पहले अपने अनुसार सबको स्टेन्डर्ड आफ लिविंग दे। मैं समझता हू कि किसी के पास ज्यादा जमीन न रहे, सब के पास एक समान रहे। भले ही कोई राष्ट्रपति हो, उसकी स्टैन्डर्ड आफ लिविंग और मजदूर की स्टैन्डर्ड आफ लिविंग एक सी होनी चाहिये। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि साधुओं का एक सम्प्रदाय है।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly remember this is a House, and it is not in consonance with the decorum of the House to say "hear, hear." Kindly listen quietly.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वह कबीरपन्थी साधु होते है। उनमें से एक साहिब जी कहलाते है। उस महन्त को लोग कन्धे पर ले जाते हैं, लेकिन खाने के समय सब एक साथ बैठ कर भोजन करते हैं। उसमे यह नही होता है कि साहब जी एक चीज खायें और दूसरे आदमी दूसरा खाना खायें। इसलिये इस देश मे समाजवाद लाने के लिये बहुत जरूरी है कि चाहे कोई आदमी राष्ट्रपति हो चाहे प्रधान मन्त्री हो, चाहे हल चलाने वाला हो, चाहे किसान हो, चाहे प्रोफेसर हो या डाक्टर हो, हर आदमी का भोजन एक सा होना चाहिये और हर आदमी के बच्चे के साथ एक सा ट्रीटमेंट होना चाहिये, उसमें दो चीज नही होनी चाहिये। आज थोड़े से आदमी है जिनके बच्चे सेंट जैविअर स्कूल मे या किसी और बड़े स्कूल मे पढते हैं, लेकिन किसान के लड़के के लिये शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध नही है, वह कहीं पढ़ने नही जाता है। यह क्या समाजवाद है ? आज भी अगर रेवोल्यूशन हो तो मै जेल जाने के लिये तैयार हूं, गोली खाने के लिये तैयार हू, लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहता हू। समाजवाद आप लाइये, लेकिन उस के पहले जो हम एम० पी० लोग है वह जो कुछ पाते हैं उसमे कट कीजिये। एक किसान के पास आज रहने के लिये झोपड़ी होती है। उस मे रहने के लिये और पुआल पर लेटने के लिये तैयार हो जाइये, तब आप सोशलिज्म की बात कहिये। लेकिन आप खुद तो पायें 1500 रुपये और दूसरे लोगों के पास खाने के लिये न रहे, यह चलने वाला नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : आप लैंड सीलिंग के खिलाफ, कांग्रेस चुनाव घोषणा पत्र के खिलाफ, बोल रहे हैं और जमींदारों की मदद कर रहे हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आप क्या बोलते हैं ? आप 1942 में कहां थे ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं जेल में था, आप कहां थे ? मेरे और सरजू पांडे जैसे हजारो कम्युनिस्ट जेल मे थे।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मै इससे दबने वाला नहीं हू। मैं देशभक्त हू।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं 13 वर्ष जेल में रहा, आप कितने वर्ष रहे हैं ? हमारी देशभक्ति पर आच नहीं आनी चाहिये। सभापति महोदय, आप उन को मना कीजिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Shastri, you are going beyond limits.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैंने ऐसे बहुत से आदमियो को देखा है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जी हा, मैंने भी देखा है। मै किसी से कम देशभक्त नही हू। जमीदारों की मदद करने वाला देशभक्त नही हो सकता।

सभापति महोदय : श्री मिश्र उनकी बातों पर ध्यान न दें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं 1942 के मूवमेंट के पहले की बात बतलाना चाहता हूं। 1942 के पहले गाधी जी के लिये कहा जाता था कि वह बुड्ढे हो गये, वह रेवोल्यूशन कैसे लायेंगे ? हमारे सारे नौजवान लोग कहते थे कि वह बुड्ढे हो गये। लेकिन गाधी जी ने 1942 के मूवमेंट को चलाया। उस समय हम लोगों जैसे आदमी थे जो 1942 के मूवमेंट में जेल गये। उस समय हम लोगों के जीने और मरने का सवाल था। हम लोग कहते थे कि हम जिंदा रहेंगे या मर जायेंगे।

16.14 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हम लोगों में से हजारों लोग जेल में गये थे।

सभापति महोदय : आप इस तरह से इंटरप्ट क्यों करते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तब फिर वह क्यों कहते हैं। आप उनको भी रोकिये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इसलिये मैं कहता हू कि लैंड सीलिग जरूर होनी चाहिये, लेकिन जमीन की क्वालिटी और स्थान को जरूर देखना चाहिये। एक किमान के यहा कितना पैदा होगा उसकी पैदावार के अनुमार जमीन दी जाये। फिर उमकी शिक्षा दीक्षा जैसी और चीजे भी आनी है। आज हमारो पार्टी और दूसरी पर्टियों के लोग कहते है कि सीलिंग बहुत ज्यादा है, लेकिन वह यह नही देखते कि वह कितना पाते है। पहले वह अपना हिमाब मिलाये कि वह कितना पाते है फिर उतना ही वह और लोगो को भी दें। अगर ऐमा नही होगा तो बाहर के दूसरे लोगो का हम लोगो की जबान पर विश्वास नही होगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस तरह मे आप गरीबों का गला काटिये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र आज गडक योजना के ऊपर 22 करोड रुपये खर्च हो चुके है।

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): The hon. Member is pleading against land reforms Let the people of his constituency read what he is saying here.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह मरा पाचवा चुनाव है। लोगो को मैं अधिक समझना हू।

श्री सतपाल कपूर . चुनाव से पहले गरीबो से हमदर्दी और चुनाव के बाद दुश्मनी।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हम जैसे पद्रह हजार साल में पाए और किसी को पाच हजार भी साल मे न दे तो यह कहा का न्याय है ?

श्री बसन्त साठे (अकोला) : पद्रह हजार की सीलिग होनी चाहिये, यह साफ साफ क्यो नहीं कह देते।

सभापति महोदय : कोई सदस्य बोल रहा हो तो उसको बोलने दिया जाना चाहिये। आपको भी समय मिलेगा और तब कह लेना।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : यह इनका अपना प्वाइंट आफ व्यू है, पार्टी का नहीं है।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : परसनल व्यू प्वाइट यहा पेश करने का उनको अधिकार है, पार्टी का नही।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अब मैं गडक योजना के बारे मे कुछ कहना चाहता हूं।

केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके वास्ते पूरा रुपया दे कर जल्दी मे जल्दी इसको पूरा कराए। मैं उमसे यह भी माग करता हू कि जो रुपये खर्च हुए है उसके लिए मूल्याकन कराये और पता लगाए कि जितना खर्च हुआ है उतने का काम भी हुआ है या नही हुआ है। वित्त मत्री जी इसके बारे मे उचित कदम उठाये।

समाजवाद का नारा बहुत जोरो से लगाया जाता है। मै चाहता हू कि यह इसके अनुरूप होगा अगर एक ही तरह की शिक्षा पद्धति सारे देश मे हो। सेटर इसको देखे। सेट जैवियर स्कूल नही रहने चाहिये, पब्लिक स्कूल नही रहने चाहिये। एक तरह की शिक्षा सारे भारत मे दी जानी चाहिये, उसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। पुराने जमाने में राजा का लडका और रक का लडका आश्रम मे एक ही स्थान पर शिक्षा ग्रहण किया करता था। एक ही तरह के स्कूल और एक ही तरह की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था सारे देश मे होनी चाहिये।

श्री शशि भूषण : राजा का लड़का कहा से लाएगे अब।

श्री विभूति मिश्र . दिल्ली मे हम लोग जो रहते है या दिल्ली मे जो जनता रहती है उस के वास्ते दवाइयो की, डाक्टरों आदि की बडी सहूलियत है। लेकिन हम लोग जब गावो में या छोटी जगहों पर जाते है तो वहा पर अस्पतालो मे दवाइया नही होती है। गांवो मे जो डिस्पैसरिया होती है उनमे दवाए नहीं होती है, डाक्टर नही होते हैं। गांवों की तरफ आप ध्यान दें। वहा दवाइयों और डाक्टरों की आप व्यवस्था करे।

श्री शम्भू नाथ (सैदपुर) : ये कहते है कि पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर इतना अधिक क्यों लेते हैं। मैं मिश्र जी को आश्वासन देना चाहता

हूं कि हम सारी तनख्वाह और एलाउंसिस देने को तैयार हैं लेकिन वह अपनी सारी जमीन गरीबों में बांट दें।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) : न ये बांटने वाले हैं और न ही वे देने वाले हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जितने इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिस बनते हैं या कारखाने लगते है वे शहरो में ही बनते और लगते है। गांवों मे चलकर आप देखिये। हरिजनों के पास घर नहीं है, पीने के पानी का उनके वास्ते इन्तजाम नहीं है। सरकार का ध्यान उधर नही जाता है। सरकार के पैसे का जो बटवारा हो वह आबादी के अनुसार होना चाहिये और गावों में भी उसी के अनुसार जाना चाहिये। और शहर मे भी उतना ही जाय चाहे इंडस्ट्रियल सैक्टर में जाय। इसके अलावा मै आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पानी की बहुत कमी है। आज तक चार योजनाएं बन चुकीं, पांचवीं बनने जा रही है। गांवों मे आज भी पानी नही मिलता है। लोग एक एक मील आध आध मील जा कर पानी लाते है .(व्यवधान) .

हमने अभी प्रधान मंत्री महोदय का एक अखबार में पढ़ा कि दिल्ली में भिखमंगी बन्द होनी चाहिए, मै समझता हू कि सिर्फ दिल्ली मे ही नहीं सारे देश के अन्दर से भिखमंगी बन्द होनी चाहिए और उसके लिए कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। आज आप स्टेशनो पर जाय होटलों मे जाए जिस तरह से लोग भीख मागते है उसे हर कीमत पर बन्द करना चाहिए।

अन्त में मुझे यह कहना है, लोग कहते है कि लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के जो एम० पी० हैं वह अपनी अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में जा कर के काम करें। लेकिन काम कैसे करें? किसी भी काम के लिए हमें सरकारी अफसर के पास जाना पड़ता है। हमारे हाथ में तो कोई अधिकार नहीं है। सारे अफसरों के यहा जा करके आर्जू कीजिए, मिन्नत कीजिए, चाहे दाखिल खारिज का काम हो, चाहे हेल्थ का काम हो, चाहे कोई काम हो, हमें उन्हीं के पास जाना पड़ता है और उस में जो कठिनाइयां हमें होती है वह हमी जानते है जो गांवों में रहते है। इसलिए सरकार की तरफ से हिदायत होनी चाहिए कि हम कांस्टीट्यूएसी के बारे मे जो शिकायत ले कर जाते है उसके ऊपर वह ध्यान दें, जितनी उनको ताकत है उसके अनुसार उसे करे और नहीं होने वाला है तो हम लोगों को बता दे ताकि हम उन लोगों से कह दें कि नहीं हो सकता है। इसी तरह से जो शिकायत हम मिनिस्टर के पास ले जाय मिनिस्टर उसको देख लें और होने वाला है तो कह दें नही होने वाला है तो वैसा बता दे ताकि हम जनता को बता सकें कि उसमे यह कठिनाइया है।

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Sir, at the outset I offer my full support to the Finance Bill moved by the Finance Minister. At the same time, I would like to urge upon Government and the Finance Minister to take radical measures to solve the problems of our economy, because now the Government has got a clear expression of the will of our people in favour of a bold and radical programme to promote growth with social justice. When I say economic problems; I refer to problems which have been created by some people of rather unscrupulous nature by their intention to avoid tax payment and also concealing their property and creating black money. The minister knows where the shoe pinches and where our economic malady lies and how this malady is growing upward because of these people of a criminal nature. I repeat here the oft-repeated demand for seizure of all black money which creates artificial markets and also puts unnecessary burden on the public exchequer, with all possible strong and radical measures, so that economic growth with social justice can be brought about, because we are all aware how these people want to hold the country to ransom by evading tax payment and concealing their income. They are so to say traiters and the worst kind of criminals before the public and the nation as a whole. Government should not have any kind of soft corner or soft attitude towards them.

Similarly, there is also no appreciable decrease in arrears of income-tax which stood at Rs. 499 crores as on 31st March, 1971.

However, I am glad to know that the hon. Finance Minister has announced in the House

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

yesterday that he is going to bring forward a Bill soon to implement some of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee for unearthing black money, realising tax arrears and preventing tax evasion. My only appeal to the government is that the sooner it is brought forward the better it will be for the people and the country as a whole.

The second and major problem I would like to impress upon the government is the problem of unemployment in the rural areas and among the educated young men. This unemployment problem is growing rapidly in an alarming way. Unless government would come forward with hold and revolutionary measures to tackle the problem, it is no use allocating some crores of rupees here and there which simply add fuel to the fire rather than cure the disease. Because, what ever amount was allocated for this purpose last year, half of it remains unutilized due to procedural delays while people are badly in need of jobs for their livelihood.

Young men holding highest degrees are loitering in the corridors of the employment exchanges to get at least interview cards for their appearance before the interview boards. Here also most of them are denied the right to appear before the interview board because of the prevailing nepotism and malpractices in the bureaucracy. So, government should be revolutionary in its approach and must do everything to deal with this problem. Otherwise, this problem cannot be solved

Lastly, I come to my own State of Orissa, which has unfortunately been earmarked as a backward region in the country. As the government and the whole House are aware, the present plight of the Orissa people is most alarming due to the last cyclone and flood I would like to impress here upon the government the main causes on account of which almost every year the people of Orissa are suffering either by way of severe floods or drought. This is mainly due to the fluctuating monsoon and rainfall because of which we have at times flood and at times drought. The erratic rivers bring increased sorrows to the people by destroying the crops by too much of water or some times the crops dried up for want of water. This is because 80 to 85 per cent of the population of Orissa depend on agriculture for their livelihood. So, government should take immediate steps to undertake and complete the irrigation projects, particularly the major irrigation projects like Bhimkuda dam project in Baitarani river and Rengali dam project in Brahmini river. Otherwise, it is no use spending lakhs of rupees every year on relief and rehabilitation, which gives only negative returns rather than a positive one. In this way also government can not revive the backbone of the State economy which is deteriorating rapidly day by day

Similarly, what about the promised jute industry in Orissa? When is it going to materialise? I appeal to the Government and the hon. Finance Minister to do everything possible to establish the jute industry in Orissa, which would go a long way to mitigate the sufferings of the people by providing job opportunities at a time when they are badly in need of it

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : The statement by the Minister of Health will be at 5.30 p m. instead of at 5 p m for more than one reason. One reason is that the General Purposes Committee meeting is there

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। यह मसला बड़ा ही गम्भीर है। पहले सरकार की ओर से कहा गया था कि स्टेटमेंट चार पांच बजे तक होगा और अब कहा गया है कि साढ़े पांच बजे होगा। यह भी हो सकता है कि यह स्टेटमेंट कल हो। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस घटना से तुरन्त सदन को अवगत कराया जाये। विलिंगडन अस्पताल यहां से दूर नहीं है, यहां से बहुत करीब है। इस प्रकार की घटनाये यदि बस्ती, गोरखपुर, देवरिया या आजमगढ़ में हो जाये तो शायद साल भर के बाद स्टेटमेंट आयेगा। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि स्टेटमेंट जल्दी आवे और हम सुनें कि क्या बात है।

सभापति महोदय : अभी आपके सामने मन्त्री महोदय कह चुके हैं कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से साढ़े पांच बजे स्टेटमेंट होगा। जनरल पर्पजेज कमेटी हो रही है, जितने लोग हैं वहां

चले गए हैं, मिनिस्टर भी चले गए हैं और कई और आदमी जो रेस्पांसिबल है वे वहां चले गए हैं। स्पीकर वगैरह भी वहीं लगे हुए हैं इसलिए एक घण्टे की देरी पर कोई ज्यादा एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे यह अस्पताल जितना ही नजदीक है मामला उतना ही दूर होता जा रहा है।

सभापति महोदय सिर्फ एक घण्टे की बात और है। आप बैठिये।

श्री सांघी।

SHRI N. K SANGHI (Jalore): I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for giving us a very good Budget for the year 1972-73 I have also heard with rapt attention the scathing criticisms made by the Opposition Members regarding the Budget It is not a new thing Whenever a Budget is discussed, there are always criticisms deceiving the Budget and saying that something is wrong here, something is wrong there and everything is wrong with the Budget that has been presented

If we have to appreciate this Budget, we have to go into the happenings of the past one year in the country What happened in this country during the last one year has never happened at all before in the last 25 or 50 years in this country What happened in East Pakistan? Because of the butchery of the people and wanton murder of children and young and old people, there was an exodus of ten million people to this country and in India we really thought of providing at least two meals a day to these people who had suffered so brutally in East Pakistan and came to our territory. We have been told by many people that it was a luxury for a poor country like India to have kept these refugees here and to have fed them all this time But, what happened? We cannot forget the fact that Pakistan attacked India—the dictators decided to attack India—and wanted to jeopardise the very liberty of this country It was against this wanton aggression that we had to fight a war against Pakistan. I would not take much of your time by going into the details of the 14-day war. But what happened is very clear to all of us. We not only kept our liberty intact but Bangla Desh became a reality Ten million refugees came to India and returned It is a new chapter in the history of India and it is in these circumstances that the Budget has to be considered

The Budget has created new obligations and new demands on the country and it is in this background that people were thinking as to what is going to happen to this Budget They were also thinking as to what is going to happen to these taxes and how the budgetary demands are going to be met. It is in this background that I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for giving us a Budget which has belied the hopes of the Opposition Members What were the demands that were created in the country I would only say that we had to provide financial assistance to the new emerging country, Bangla Desh, and we have done well in this Budget by earmarking 125 crores Not only that We have to create finances to replenish our lost war material and we have also to make adequate provision to see that our armies are kept in proper shape, so that, if there is another aggression against India, we can face it very clearly and squarely The Budget has well taken care of all these demands

There have not been any major changes in the direct taxation The people were expecting that there would be an onslaught of an increase in direct taxation There has been no change except few minor changes here and there

Not only that The economy of the country has been kept up Public investment has been stepped up by Rs 710 crores, that is, an increase of 22 per cent as compared to last year With all these difficulties, we have not lost sight of creating public investment

We have also provided in this Budget Rs. 240 crores for social justice, that is, for water supply, slum clearance, education and employment for educated un-employed This is what the Budget has done

At the same time, we find, indirect taxation has been resorted to on items, like, aluminium, fertilisers, power-driven pumps and iron and steel to keep the deficit to a low figure of 240 crores.

It is in this background that I congratulate the Finance Minister for giving us a brilliant Budget, and the hopes and aspirations of the Opposition Members, I am sorry to say, were belied when the Budget was presented to this House.

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

I remember, my hon. friend, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, said that India is basically a federal country and we will have the States and the Centre. Today, when our thoughts go to the resources of the States, we find, there have been heavy overdrafts on the Reserve Bank. We have allowed the States to go on with heavy overdrafts on the Reserue Bank, Today, the Central Government are thinking of taking some radical measures to see that the finances of the States are put on a proper keel and that they do not have heavy overdrafts. This is an important matter which has been attracting the minds of the legislators and the people in the country.

Then, we have to think of the backward States. For example, in Rajasthan, there have been perennial droughts and perennial famines every second year and the people have to migrate for a living from Rajasthan to other States. The Central Government should help such States where money has to be spent. If the State Governments have to spend money, that results in unwitting overdrafts. So, the Central Government should take proper care of such backward States.

Further, with a rise in price index of 10 points, there is an increase in the dearness allowance of the Central Government employees. Whenever there is an increase in the dearness allowance of Central Government employees, similar demands are raised in the States. There are the labour unions who take up the cause of the employees. The State Governments have to spend large amount of money on exigencies which naturally, results in large deficits in their budgets. The Central Government while taking care that these overdrafts should not increase to an unprecedented extent will take care to see that these backward States which really suffer from natural calamities are helped in every way and that a heavy burden is not put on the States and that financial outlays in respect of States are increased and they are taken care of.

I would like to draw your attention to another matter. We have two big financial institutions, the nationalised banks and the Life Insurance Corporation. Both these financial institutions are not under an effective parliamentary control. I would very much wish that the Life Insurance Corporation and the nationalised banks are brought under the control and accountability of the Auditor General so that they squarely come under the parliamentary control.

Today, we have as many as 85 public sector undertakings. We have the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee. These Financial Committees can examine not more than two or three public sector undertakings during one year. By the time these Committees go back to the same public sector undertaking, it will be at least 15-20 years before which they cannot go into the examination of it.

The Reports of the Public Accounts Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee have brought glaring flaws and points of inefficient working of these public sector undertakings to the knowledge of the Members of Parliament and to the knowledge of the people. For example, the Public Accounts Committee in their Report had brought out a case of embezzlement of Rs. 2 crores for the purchase of road rollers when they never existed. In another Report, the P. A. C. had brought out a series of strictures on the working of the O. N. G. C. and the non-utilisation of Rustom crude for two years, to the notice of the people.

When we are laying increasing emphasis on public sector undertakings and we are having more and more sectors in the public sector, it is high time that we increase the strength of these Committees, the P. A. C., the P. U. C. and the E. C. so that they can at least take up 15 to 20 public sector undertakings every year and examine their working. Today, the parliamentary system of working is the backbone of democratic working in the country. Unless we examine them and go deep into their working to find out what is really the difficulty, I do not think things will be set right and we would be able to go ahead in the manner in which the country ought to go.

Regarding nationalised banks, though these nationalised banks owe their legislation to Parliament, since they are not under the Auditor-General, they do not come under the control of Parliament directly. We occasionally discuss, but they do not come under the purview of the Public Accounts Committee or the Public Undertakings Committee. We are told by the Government that something like secrecy is required; the Reserve Bank

effects control over them. The Reserve Bank has some expertise on this matter. It is high time that these nationalised banks were brought under the control of the Public Undertakings Committee. They can look into these aspects. The experts can be called to come and give evidence. I am sure, Sir, that, if the nationalised banks are brought within the purview and control of the Public Undertakings Committee, we can have a better working of these banks. There is so much of hue and cry. We discuss every day. We find that the soiled notes have not been removed to the Reserve Bank with the result that the chests of the banks are full and the banks refuse to take notes from the people.

Similarly there has been shortage of change. Change is not sent to villages with the result that there is so much of scarcity of change; there is a hue and cry.

I am sure if the nationalised banks and the Life Insurance Corporation are brought under the control and accountability of the Auditor-General and thereby directly brought under Parliamentary control, there will certainly be a better working of both these institutions.

We have been discussing about Life Insurance Corporation. Sometimes the Committee on Public Undertakings do look into the matter of Life Insurance Corporation. But what do we find? The Life Insurance Corporation is supposed to serve the poor people. When it come to payment of life policies, many of these people do not get it. They keep on writing, and on some plea or other, the matter is delayed. Then what about low income housing loans? You have to fill up a bunch of papers and certificates. You must have technically competent people to have these done; otherwise, I am sure the poor man will not be able to get these loans. We want the common man to get these loans, we want the common man to get the life insurance policy, we want the common man's nominee to be paid the policy amount promptly. But we find that many things are not being done in the manner in which they ought to be done. To go deeper into it, I feel that they should be brought under the Auditor-General so that we may have a direct control.

I would like to say something about direct taxes. We have been talking of the Income Tax Act. After the 1961 Act, we have seen more than 400 amendments to many provisos and sub-sections. Today the Income-tax Act has become such a voluminous one. Even the best of legal experts fail to interpret. If you go to the Department, the Revenue Board, to have an explanation on certain difficult matters, the reply will not come to you for months. I am very happy that we have the Wanchoo Committee report on direct taxes. It is a voluminous record; it is a record from 'A' to 'Z'. Government should be really serious to see that something is done. I feel that the entire taxation law should be reconstituted, reformed, based on the Wanchoo Committee's report, so that we have a simplified law.

We are talking about the efficiency of the administration of direct taxes. In this connection I would draw your attention to the 25th Report of the Public Accounts Committee 1971-72, in which the Committee has drawn attention to these facts:

> "The Committee are unhappy over the rise in pendency of wealth-tax assessments. The number of pending assessments which as on 31st March 1966 was 54,240 rose to 1,20,666 as on 31st March 1969—an increase of over 120 per cent in three years."
>
> "During evidence, the representative of the Board conceded that this item of work had been neglected till recently."

Today we have the income-tax, we have the gift tax, we have the wealth tax. Is it reasonable that a person is not able to get an assessment done in 10 or 15 years? There should be some time limit; we should fix a time limit for completion of wealth tax assessment, so that those people who submit their returns are able to get the assessment done in two or four years, and not linger for years together. About two years back, there was a four-year period for income-tax assessment. Now we have reduced it to two years, and we find that the work has been done in two years income-tax assessments have been completed in two years. Why can we not do it in the case of wealth tax assessment also? Here also that should be done.

While speaking on the Finance Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one parricular point. In Rajasthan during the recent Indo-Pak conflict 40,000 people who were staying in Pakistan have come to India. They have migrated to India. We have occupied some territory in Pakistan. To-day they want Indian citizenship. They

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

do not want to go back to Pakistan. They are mostly people originally belonging to Rajasthan. They had gone away to Pakistan because they were having some land. They are having very difficult conditions. When our Army marched into Pakistan, these people came to India. To-day, they are living in fear of death if they returned They are afraid that if they go back to Pakistan, they will not survive. I would request that our Government should consider this matter and try to give them citizenship so that they can live as decent citizens of India and they should not be afraid of their life.

The last point I wish to say is about the excise duty. There has been some rationalisation done in the excise duty. The Finance Minister was good enough to say that certain rationalisation has been done in the excise duty. I would like to say that the excise duty has been increased on the exposed films, films black and white and the colour films I would like to draw the attention of the Minister that in the Budget proposals it was mentioned that they wanted to raise an extra Rs 10 lakhs by the rationalisation of the excise duty But we worked it out and find that this rationasation would bring to the exchequer not less than Rs. 1 crore. The Ministry also might have got worked it out, I am sure, and I hope some relief will be given on the rationalised excise duty so that there may not be such a heavy onslaught on the film industry and the film industry may be able to survive.

I would like to draw your attentiou to what one hon. Member, Mr. Viswanathan, said namely that the Congress Party has no reason to be here and talk about black money because they have collected black money. I would like to say and put it clearly on the record that my Party, the Congress Party hardly ever believes in black money. In Rajasthan we raised Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 from the peasants and the labourers. Like that we collected small amounts. Sir, certainly the black money is like a cancer in our economy and it is high time that we get rid of it and we must do everything to get rid of the black money. I would like to say that the Opposition Members who raise blatant charges should first look into their own house before making such allegations.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी (सीकर) : सभापति महोदय, राजस्थान की पर-कैपिटा सन् 1965 में 492 थी जब कि 1969-70 मे वह 480 रह गई। पजाब और हरियाणा मे वह 40-50 रु० बढी। इन सब बातों पर गौर करें कि अगर राजस्थान की यही हालत रही तो वह दस साल तक अपनी पर-कैपिटा नही बढ़ा सकता और वहा पर गरीबी आती रहेगी। लाखों राजस्थान के भूमिहीन लोग दिल्ली और पंजाब मे दो दो ढाई ढाई रुपये रोज की मजदूरी के लिए घूमते रहते हैं। हमने उन लोगो को बताया था कि उनको किसी दिन भूमि मिलेगी और उस जमीन से वह खुशहाल हो जायेंगे। उनसे यह कहा गया कि राजस्थान नहर से 60 लाख एकड़ भूमि निकलेगी और कम से कम 6 लाख परिवारो को मिलेगी, जिसमे वह हजारों लाखों परिवार जमीन के मालिक बन जायेंगें। इस उम्मीद मे वह दो दो, ढाई ढाई रुपये रोज पर काम करने वाले मजदूर बैठे रहे कि वह किसी दिन भूमि के मालिक बनेंगे। लेकिन उनको जल्दी ही मालूम हो गया कि वह मजदूर मजदूर ही रहेंगे, उनका जमीन मिलने वाली नही है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान मे जो 60 लाख एकड जमीन निकलने वाली थी वह 28 35 लाख एकड़ ही रह गई और बाकी जो हमारा कागजी विधान था उसमे चली गई।

इसके साथ ही मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि जो हिमाचल प्रदेश का पोंगडैम है उसमे 36 हजार एकड़ भूमि बारानी है और 13 हजार एकड़ जमीन इरिगेटेड है जिसको ऐक्वायर करने के लिये कहा गया था। उस ऐक्वायर की जाने वाली जमीन का मुआवजा 1951 में 6.71 करोड़ रु० था, लेकिन 1965 में डी सी पोंग लेटर के मुताबिक राजस्थान सरकार को वह बतलाया कि वह मुआवजे का तखमीना 9 33 करोड़ रु० आ जायेगा। 1968 में वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट हिमाचल प्रदेश को दे दिया गया। मैं बाद में बताऊंगा कि दो सौ करोड़ का जो गबन है यह किसने किया, कौन इसमें शरीक था। अभी तो मैं यह निवेदन करना

चाहता हू कि वहा के अफसरो ने यह आर्डर किया कि मुआवजा जो है वह मार्किट रेट पर दिया जाए। उसका जो रेट तय किया गया वह छ हजार रुपया फी बीघा तय किया गया। दुनिया के किसी भी हिस्से मे किसी भी डैम के वास्ते इतना ज्यादा मुआवजा नही दिया गया। हिमाचल प्रदेश के अगर आप मुआवजे के बारे मे देखें तो 150 रुपया फी बीघा से अधिक का मुआवजा उन्होने कभी नही दिया। लेकिन राजस्थान म छ हजार रुपया फी बीघे के हिसाब से रकम चार्ज की गई।

मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हू। विल्लेज नरहाना खास विद हडेस्ट नम्बर 129 1 मे एक मुआवजा तय किया गया और उस मुआवजे की रकम घोषित की गई वह बारह हजार रुपया की गई। हिमाचल प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट तथा उसके अफसरो ने बाद मे उस मुआवजे का 48,000 रुपया कर दिया और इसका कारण यह बताया कि इस आदमी ने तीन सौ पेड तीन साल पहले लगाए थे, इस वास्ते इसको जो—मुआवजा दिया गया है वह बहुत कम है। तीन सौ पेडो का मुआवजा 36,000 रुपया और बढ़ाकर 48,000 रुपया कर दिया गया। इस तरह से करते करते हमारे यहा इस मुआवजे की राशि 65 करोड रुपया हो गई। जो मुआवजा 6 7 करोड था वह 65 करोड रुपया हो गया। इसके बाद यह भी तय किया गया कि इस पर ब्याज छ परसेंट दिया जाए। छ परसेंट के हिसाब से साढ़े बारह करोड रुपया उन लोगो को और देना पडा। इस तरह से कुल मिलाकर यह राशि 78 करोड रुपया हो गई। यह राशि सिर्फ डेम के लिए दी जाए, ऐसा तय किया गया। इसके बावजूद भी उस जमीन को एक्वायर कर लिया गया जिस जमीन की जरूरत नही थी। राजस्थान सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश से निवेदन किया कि जो जमीन ज्यादा है, एक्सैस है, उसको आप क्यो नही छोड़ देते है, उसको आप क्यो लेते हैं, उस पर आप काश्त क्यों नही करने देते हैं लेकिन उसकी परवाह न करते हुए उसको भी एक्वायर कर लिया गया, जिस जमीन की जरूरत नही थी वह भी एक्वायर कर ली गई। कारण यह था कि मुआवजा बहुत ज्यादा देना पड़ना था। यह मुआवजा इतना ज्यादा बढ़ गया कि प्रोजेक्ट की कास्ट के बराबर यह हो गया।

इसके—अलावा जब यह तय किया गया कि छ परसेंट ब्याज दिया जाएगा तो सभी आउस्टीज ने यह तय किया कि इसका डिले किया जाए ताकि सभी लोगो को छ परसेंट ब्याज मिल सके। इसलिए आज तक भी फैसले नही हो पाए है। आउस्टीज को कम्पेंसेशन देने के फैसले नही किए गए है। आपके बी आर पनटा जो जनरल मैनेजर है उन्होने यह लिखा है कि 1968 से 1970 तक एक फैसला किया गया और सन् 1971 जुलाई तक कोई फैसला मुआवजे का नही किया गया। कारण क्या हुआ? कारण यह था कि जिन आउस्टीज की हिमाचल प्रदेश म जमीन थी उनके बारे मे यह फैसला किया गया कि राजस्थान मे उनको जमीन दी जायेगी, एक एक को एक एक मुरब्बा। एक मुरब्बा का मतलब होता है पच्चीस बीघा जमीन। समझन म दिक्कत न हो इस वास्ते मैं यह निवेदन कर देना चाहता हू कि राजस्थान म राजस्थान नहर के आसपास जो जमीन है उसकी कीमत एक लाख रुपया फी मुरब्बा है। अगर आज उस जमीन को कोई बेचे तो एक लाख रुपये मुरब्बा की जमीन है। उन्होने एक फैसला यह किया कि जो भी आउस्टी होगा चाहे उसकी एक बीघा जमीन हो एक बीघा मे दस के नाम होगे और उनकी एक एक बीघा जमीन होगी तो दसो को दस मुरब्बा जमीन देनी पडेगी। इसका जो रहस्य है उसको मैं बतलाना चाहता हू। लोक सभा मे एक सवाल किया गया था। यह कहा गया था कि लोगो ने कलकत्ता, बम्बई, दिल्ली आदि के आदमियो न वहां जमीनें खरीदी हैं। लेकिन आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि सेठ साहूकारो ने वहा जमीने नही खरीदी है, उसकी खरीद मे ज्यादातर सरकारी कर्मचारी थे, चाहे वे इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट के हो, सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के हो या हिमाचल प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट के हों। ज्यादातर

[श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी]

उनमे यही लोग शामिल थे। लोक सभा मे इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर ने यह जवाब दिया उस क्वेश्चन का कि 2017 आदमियो ने 195 एकड जमीन खरीदी है तहसील डेनाना और नूकुर मे आउस्टी बनने के लालच मे। आप देखे कि एक एकड जमीन दस आदमियो ने खरीदी। दस आदमियो का मतलब है कि दस मुरब्बा जमीन राजस्थान की मिल जाय। दस मुरब्बा जमीन का मतलब है कि दस लाख रुपया उनको मिल जाय। इस तरह का एक कितना बडा गबन है कि 130 करोड रुपये की जमीन राजस्थान की अपनी कागजी कार्यवाही म हडपने के लिये सरकारी कर्मचारियो ने कितनी बडी योजना बनाई ? 130 करोड रुपये हुए। 78 करोड रुपया इसमे 6 करोड के बजाय मुआवजा तय कर दिया गया और इस तरह से कोई 2 सौ करोड कागजी कार्यवाही म जो रुपया लिया गया है उसके बारे मे मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा था।

वित्त मंत्रालय मे उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) यह फैसला कब कराया गया था ? कागजी कार्यवाही कब की है ?

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी सन् 1962 की बात है। यह जमीन राजस्थान म है गगानगर मे। आउस्टीज के मामले मे मैं यह बताना चाहता हू कि आउस्टीज के अन्दर 1951 के सेंसस के मुताबिक और 9-7-60 के लेटर के मुताबिक चीफ मिनिस्टर पजाब ने यह लिखा था कि 6284 आउस्टीज होगे और इसके बाद 4-11-64 के अन्दर यह हुआ। पहले 9-7-60 को पजाब गवर्नमेंट ने यह लिखा कि 9 हजार 400 आउस्टीज होगे और इसकी जाच की गई तो 7-11-62 को बताया कि सिर्फ 6264 आउस्टीज होगे। लेकिन यह षडयन्त्र जब चला तो आउस्टीज कायम कर दिए गए 22441। मिनिस्ट्री आफ इरीगेशन ने 29-5-69 को बताया कि 22441 आउस्टीज होगे। फिर जब उसकी जाच हुई तो 21601 आउस्टीज करार दिए गए।

एक माननीय सदस्य इसमे सरकारी कर्मचारी कितने है ?

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी 50 प्रतिशत यही है।

अब मैं इसमे यह कहना चाहता हू कि एक खाट, एक चारपाई डालने की जगह खरीदी गई, वह इसलिए खरीदी गई, 10 फुट बाई 10 फुट की जमीन इसलिए खरीदी गई कि राजस्थान के अन्दर उनको मुरब्बा जमीन मिल जाय और एक लाख रुपये की कीमत मिल जाय। मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हू कि आज के इस युग म 7500 एकड जमीन हमारे यहा राजस्थान के अन्दर हरिजनो म खाली कराई गई जहा वह हरिजन सौ सौ डेढ डेढ सौ वर्ष म रहते थे, उस जमीन म तपते थे, उस गरम जमीन की बालू को रात म खाते थे, उस जमीन को उनसे उस समय खाली कराई गई जब कि उन्हे यह उम्मीद हुई कि किसी दिन यहा पानी आने वाला है, हरियाली आने वाली है। आपको मैं यह बता दू, क्या आप यह विश्वास करेगे वह हरिजन आज भी उस जमीन के चक्कर काट रहा है कि हरियाली हो रही है और यह जमीन बेकार पडी है, हम लोग इसमे काश्त नही कर सकते। उनके कब्जे से उसे बेदखल कराया गया और उन्हे बेघरबार कर दिया गया और आज भी वह आउस्टीज यह इन्तजार कर रहे है, वह वहा जा नही रहे हैं, कि कब राजस्थान मे इस जमीन की कीमत एक लाख रुपये से 2 लाख रुपये हो और तब जाकर हम कब्जा ले और इस जमीन का डबल फायदा उठाए। जून, 1971 तक 8 हजार आउस्टीज के जाने का प्रोग्राम था जिसके अन्दर 562 आउस्टीज गए और उसमे भी 442 आउस्टीज ने पजेशन लिया।

17 hrs.

सभापति महोदय आप कहना क्या चाहते हैं, जो कहना चाहते हैं, वह कह दीजिये।

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : 442 आदमियो ने उसको लिया, लेकिन उस जमीन की शक्ल भी नही देखी, वहीं बेच आये। इस तरह से

442 आदमी भी वहां वापस नहीं गये । चेयरमैन साहब, वहा पर पांच हजार मकान राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट ने बनाये हैं, जो खाली पड़े हुए हैं, स्कूल खाली पड़े हैं, औषधालय और डिस्पैमरीज खाली पड़ी हैं, कोई आउस्टी वहा नहीं गया, लेकिन हमारे हरिजन, जिनकी सात-आठ हजार एकड़ जमीन छीन ली गई, वे आज भी चक्कर काट रहे हैं, उनको रहने के लिये और काश्त के लिये जमीन नही दी जा रही है ।

मै चाहता हू कि आप इस मामले की सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा जाच करवायें, इस षडयन्त्र में कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी शामिल हे, ये हिमाचल प्रदेश के है या किस डिपार्टमेट के है, जिन्होने कागजी बवण्डर खड़ा करके राजस्थान सरकार का 200 करोड़ रुपया लूटा है । इस प्रोजेक्ट से जहा हम यह समझते थे कि यह राजस्थान को ऊपर उठा ले जायगा और हम फले-फूलेंगे, आज उसमे 5 करोड़ रुपये सालाना का घाटा हो रहा है, यह पाच करोड़ रुपया किस से वसूल होगा, हम पर टैक्स लगा कर वसूल होगा या उन हरिजनो से वसूल होगा जो ढाई रुपये रोज पर मजदूरी करते है, उनको भी चार आना रोज अपनी मजदूरी मे से घटाना होगा, क्योंकि वे राजस्थानी है । इसलिए सी०बी०आई की जाच हो और यह पता लगाया जाय कि यह जो 200 करोड़ रुपये का गबन हुआ है, कैसे हुआ है, कौन कौन इसमे शामिल है, इसकी जांच करवा कर हम लोगों को राहत दी जाय और हमारे जो हरिजन बाहर मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं, जो किसी समय उस जमीन के मालिक थे, आज उस जमीन को लहलहाता देखने के लिये तरस रहे हैं, उनको यह जमीन दी जाय ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I just want to seek some information. If I had understood correctly, I think the House was given to understand that the hon. Health Minister would make a statement on what had happened in the morning at 5 p. m. It is now past 5 p. m., and the incident had happened at about nine O'clock. Full eight hours have passed, and Government havd failed to come forward with a clear statement before the House. Members' minds are agitated. Would you, therefore, kindly direct Government to come forward with the statement before long ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Perhaps, the hon. Member was not present in the House when Shri Raj Bahadur informed the House that because he would be busy and the Hon. Speaker would also be busy in the General Purposes Committee, therefore, the hon. Minister would be making a statement at 5.30 p. m. That is the latest position.

श्री लालजी भाई (उदयपुर) : राजस्थान मे जितने भी आवास बने हैं, सबके सब भ्रष्टाचार के आधार पर खड़े हुए थे, उनमे से गिरकर 50 प्रतिशत रह गये है, उनका क्या होगा ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilh) ; My hon. friend has said so many things which are outside the purview of the Finance Bill. None-the-less what he has disclosed is of very vital importance for clean administration. In particular he has alleged that government servants were involved in a particular fraud to the extent of Rs 200 crores. This is a serious matter. I would urge upon Government to hold an inquiry under the Commission of Inquiries Act. This is not a small matter. The Chair should also take the initiative.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. It is for Government to take care of it What he has said is on record. It is for Government to look into this matter.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : The Chair should protect him. It should take the initiative in this matter.

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल (गंगानगर) : सभापति महोदय, श्री श्रीकृष्ण मोदी जी ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उससे शत-प्रतिशत सहमत हूं और मै चाहता हूं कि इसकी जांच कराई जाय। वहां पर बड़ा करप्शन हुआ है, भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है, इसलिये केन्द्र सरकार का यह फर्ज हो जाना है कि राजस्थान सरकार को नियन्त्रित करे और निष्पक्ष जांच कराये और उनको न्याय दिलाये ।

श्री राम नारायन शर्मा (धनबाद) : सभापति जी, वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करते

[राम नारायन शर्मा]

हुए मै कुछ सुझाव सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हू । थर्ड पे कमिशन का गठन हुए कई वर्ष बीत गए, बीच मे पहले एक अन्तरिम राहत दी गई और फिर दूसरी अन्तरिम राहत दी गई । कास्ट आफ लिविंग इंडेक्स भी बीच मे बढ़ गया । सारे देश मे भारत सरकार के जितने मुलाजिम है या जिन राज्य सरकारों ने अपने को सेन्ट्रल पे कमीशन से बाध रखा है उनके सारे मुलाजिम सरकार की ओर ध्यान लगाए हुए इन्तजार कर रहे है कि न मालूम कब तक उनके भाग्य का फैसला होगा। मै सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हू कि कही ऐसा न हो कि फैसला बाहर आते आते उनका धैर्य भी समाप्त हो जाये और किसी ठोस कदम को उठाने के लिए वे उद्यत हो जाये क्योकि तब यह होता है कि सारा श्रेय जो उनको उत्तेजित करने वाले लोग होते है उनको चला जाता है। सरकार देती भी है लेकिन उसका श्रेय किसी और को चला जाता है सरकार को उसका श्रेय नही मिलता है। इसलिये मै सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूगा कि इस मामले मे थर्ड पे कमिशन को हिदायत दे कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी अपनी रिपोर्ट दाखिल करे क्योकि उन लोगो ने बहुत अधिक समय ले लिया है।

एक दूसरा पहलू और है जिसकी तरफ मै सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हू और वह है बेकारी । बेकारी का पहलू तो इस तरह का है कि सरकार तो चाहती है कि बेकारी की समस्या हल हो लेकिन सरकार का दिमाग इस मामले मे साफ नही है । उसके अधिकारी जोकि उद्योगों को चलाते है उनका दिमाग काम देने की दिशा मे नही, काम करने को दिशा मे जाता है । उद्योगो के सम्बन्ध मे जो प्लानिंग की जाती है वह कुछ इस तरह की होती है जिसमे लेबर कंसेन्ट्रेशन न होकर कैपिटल का कसेन्ट्रेशन ज्यादा होता है और उसमे वे उद्योग भी काफी खर्चीले हो जाते हैं । लोगों को रोजी रोटी मिलने की जगह पर विदेशों से जो मशीने आती हैं वही लोगों की जगह पर काम करती हैं । इस सम्बन्ध मे यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि जहां मशीनें काम कर सकती है वहां पर लोगों को लगाने की क्या जरूरत है । लेकिन जहा मुल्क मे एक तरफ इतनी बड़ी बेकारी हो वहा पर इस तरह की दलील देना और मशीनों को को बढ़ावा देना, खासकर पब्लिक सेक्टर मे मशीनो को बढ़ावा देना उचित नही कहा जा सकता । आज सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र मे जितने कारखाने खुले है या खोले जा रहे है वहा पर सारा ध्यान इस बात पर केन्द्रित रहता है कि हम किस तरह मे उसको कम से कम खर्चीला बनाये । यद्यपि इसका फल ठीक उल्टा होता है और वह अधिक से अधिक खर्चीला हो जाता है और वह सारे के सारे जो पब्लिक सैक्टर के कारखाने है वह घाटे मे चले जाते है क्योंकि हैवी कैपिटेलाइजेशन उसमे होता है । और जिन के ऊपर उनको चलाने की जिम्मेदारी होती है उनको किसी तरह का ज्ञान नही होता । वही पुराना रवैया कि आई० सी० एस० है इसलिये उस आदमी को सारी चीजो का ज्ञान हो जाता है, यह जो आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० के सम्बन्ध मे धारणा है कि हमारे यह अधिकारी इस उद्योग को भी चला लेंगे, इसी धारणा मे उस सारे उद्योग का भार उनके ऊपर दे दिया जाता है । कहीं पर मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर बना कर और कही पर डायरेक्टर बना कर, और वह सारे उद्योग की जिम्मेवारी उनके ऊपर आ जाती है । उनका दिमागी ढाचा भी कुछ इस तरह का है कि उनको उद्योग से तो कोई ताल्लुक रहता नहीं है, उनका ताल्लुक रहता है हुकूमत चलाने से और वह कारखाने को भी हुकूमत का ही एक अंग समझ करके और हुकूमत चलाने की प्रवृत्ति से उस काम मे लग जाते है ।

दूसरा उसका पहलू यह है कि यह हुकूमत चलाने वाले आम तौर पर एक तरफ तो कोशिश करते है कि मशीन से अधिक से अधिक काम लें, लोगों को कम से कम काम दें और मजदूरी भी लोगों को कम से कम दें और अपने लिये अधिक से अधिक रखें और केवल अपने लिये अधिक से अधिक मजदूरी ही नही रखें बलिक उन्हें सारी सुविधा भी मिले और

वह भी फ्री हो। उनके लिये एयर कडीशन्ड बगला हो, एयर कडीशन्ड आफिस हो, उन के लिये एक जगह से दूसरा जगह अगर 100 मील भी जाना हो तो स्पेशन हवाई जहाज हो। तो इस तरह से इतना खर्चीला बना लेते हैं कि वास्तव मे जो उद्देश्य है कि हम उद्योग का बढ़ायेंगे, लोगो को रोजगार देंगे, तो उस उद्देश्य की दिशा मे सफलता नही मिलती है। उनको उद्योग को चलाने का दिशा म कोई ट्रेनिंग नही रहती। वह जाते है तो दडाधिकारी बन करके वहा पर हुकूमत चलाने का कोशिश करते हैं और जहा ह्यूमन रिलेशन्स का डाल करने के लिये, मनुष्यतापूर्ण बर्ताव अपने अन्दर म काम करने वाला म बरतना चाहिये, वह उन चीजो का नही ला पाते हैं और इसका फल यह होता है कि एक तरफ से हैवी कैपिटलाइजेशन हुआ, दूसरी तरफ हुकूमत मे गडबडी पाती है। और छोटे छोटे कामो मे काम का बन्द करने की नौबत आ जाती है। और जब छोटे छोटे मामलो को ले करके काम बन्द करने का नौबत आती है। तो वह उस मामले मे अपने ही उदासीन रहते है जितना कि कोई भा जिस का कोई ताल्लुक न हो, वह रहे। वह बिलकुल उदासीन रहते है। यूनियन राइवेलरी खडा करने मे बढावा देते है। इस तरह से तटस्थ हो कर बैठते है चाहे उद्योग को उससे नुकसान हो, चाहे काम करने वाले मजदूरो का नुकसान हो, लेकिन वह उसका तरफ ध्यान नही देते। जिसका फल यह होता है कि वह उद्योग, यद्यपि स्टाफ का पेमेन्ट होता है, अफसर का पेमेन्ट होता है, मजदूर को भी कभी कभी नासमझी से पेमेन्ट करते हैं, और सारे लोगो का पेमेन्ट करके और भी अधिक खर्चे का बोझ उनके ऊपर डालते जाते है। तो मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हू कि सरकार इस चीज को देखे जिसमें लोगों को अधिक से अधिक काम मिल सके, उस तरह के काम की व्यवस्था हो। न कि बडी लम्बी पूंजी लगा कर का हैवी कैपिटलाइजेशन वाली इण्डस्ट्री खड़ी का जाय, जैसे कि यह आज के उद्योग खडे हुए हैं वह सारे हैवी कैपिटलाइजेशन, विदेशों से पैसे ले कर के खड़े किये जाते हैं।

जहा तक गरीबी हटाओ का प्रश्न है, वास्तव में हम अभी तक जो कार्य कर सके है, वह अमीरी हटाओ का काम कर सके है। उस दिशा म कुछ ठोस कदम उठे है, लेकिन जहा तक अमीरी का हटाने से गरीबी अगर हट जाए तब तो हम अपने लक्ष्य को ओर बढ रहे हैं, लेकिन जैसा अनुभव हुआ है।

हमारे खेतिहर मजदूर, खानो मे लगे हुए मजदूर या छोटे छोटे किसान या बाहर भी मजदूरी करने वाले जिनका दयनीय हालत है, जिनकी औसतन कमाई 50 पैसे से भी अधिक नही हो पाती है, उनकी हालत सुधारने का दिशा म हमने कौन कौन सा कदम उठाया सरकार को उस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि क्रैश प्रोग्राम जो हमारे आये है वह क्रैश प्रोग्राम तो पिछले साल सफल नही हुए। इस दिशा म ठोस कदम उठाने की जरूरत है जिससे कि इस साल वह सफल हो सके।

एक मिनट मैं और आपका लूगा। वह है लैंड सीलिंग के सम्बन्ध म। वास्तव म लैंड सीलिंग की दिशा म हम लोगो को कुछ भ्रम हो गया। वह भ्रम इस रूप म है कि गाधी जी कहा करते थे कि जमीन तो वास्तव मे टिलर आफ दि सायल को जानी चाहिए और कारखाने का भी मालिक उसमे काम करने वाले लोगो को होना चाहिए। हम इन दोनो दिशाओ म अभी तक आगे नही बढ सके है। हमने हदबन्दी करने की दिशा मे कदम उठाया है, लेकिन टिलर आफ दि सायल को लाभ पहुचे इस दिशा में कोई कदम नही उठाया। सरप्लस लैंड जो मिलती है, उसमे भी हमारा ध्यान है कि जो अधिक मजदूरी वाले हरिजन या बैकवर्ड या दूसरे लोग है वह उसको मार ले जाते है, वास्तव म जो ऐक्चुअल टिलर आफ दि सायल है जिसको कि वह जमीन मिलनी चाहिए उसको मिल नही पाती है। कारखानों मे भी जो वर्कर के चलाने की जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए वह वर्कर बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स मे ही नही रखे जाते और नीचे से ऊपर तक वर्करों के चलाने की जिम्मेदारी चलाने की जो बात है, उस दिशा में सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतंत्र (संगरूर) : सभापति जी, मै पिछले 35 साल से, पहले आठ साल कांग्रेस मे एम० एल० ए० रहा और उस वक्त से लेकर जब कि अभी अंग्रेज थे तो हम लोगो ने एक लैंड रिफार्म, अग्रेरियन कमेटी बनाई और उसकी रिपोर्ट आई। उसके बाद यहा इंडिपेंडेंस आई, आजादी आई, आजादी आने के बाद फिर इन प्रोग्रामो की चर्चा हुई। विधान बना, लेकिन उसमे लैंड रिफार्म के लिए कोई रास्ता न छोडा गया। जगह जगह पर किसानो के हथियार उठाये, हथकडिया पडी तो पहली अमेंडमेंट इसी के मुताल्लिक आई। उसके बाद चौथी अमेंडमेंट भी इसी के मुताल्लिक आई। लेकिन फिर भी 31ए० और 31 बी बना देने के बाद भी इन अमेंडमेंट के बारे मे 144 लैंड के मुताल्लिक ऐक्ट्स मुख्तलिफ राज्यो ने भी बनाये। जो अमेंडमेंट विधान के हुए और 141 ऐग्रेरियन एनैक्टमेंट बन जाने के बाद ही जो महालनोबिस रिपोर्ट आई उस वक्त पोजीशन यह थी कि सन् 1951 से 10 परसेन्ट लैंड-ओनर्स के पास 58 परसेन्ट जमीन था, लेकिन इतनी देर के बाद, इतने एनैक्टमेंट बन जाने के बाद भी उनके पास 1965 मे 56 परसेंट जमीन मौजूद थी चौदह सालों तक जोर लगाने के बाद भी इतनी जमीन रह गई।

मै देख रहा हू कि अब फिर हम कुछ प्रोग्रेसिव कदम उठा रहे है। नेहरूजी के आखिरी दिनो मे 17वे अमेंडमेंट की बात आई थी जो इसी के मुताल्लिक था। लेकिन कोर्टो और हाई कोर्टों मे संविधान की कमजोरियो के कारण उनको निल कर दिया जाता रहा। अब नये सिरे से यह चर्चा आई है। सेंट्रल लैंड रिफार्म कमेटी की रिपोर्ट मागी गई। वह आ गई। सविधान मे जो बहुत सी अड़चनें थी 24, 25 और 26 आर्टिकल्स की, इन संशोधनों के जरिये हटा दी गई। लेकिन मैं हैरान हो रहा हू कि जो कांग्रेस इन सब बातो मे लीड ले रही है उसकी जो क्लास कम्पोजीशन है, अन्दरूनी बनावट है, उसमे जो एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० है उनको अजीब तरह से टिकट दे रही है। जो काग्रेस प्रोग्राम के लिये लड़ जाने वाले लोग है उनको टिकट नही दिये जाते है। स्टेट असेम्बलिया इसलिये बनती है कि जो हमारे यहा बने हुए प्रोग्रेसिव ऐक्ट है उन को तबाह करे। जो हमारे यहा बाहर के बडे बडे एकानमिस्ट आये, अमरीकी भी आये, उन्होने रिपोर्ट दी कि हमारे यहा कमजोरी यह है कि सेंटर मे जो कुछ हो रहा है वह नीचे नही जा रहा है। गुजरात है, उडीसा है हिमाचल प्रदेश है, उत्तर प्रदेश है, राजस्थान है और दूसरे सूबे है, जिनमे पंजाब भी शामिल है वहा की जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट है, वह उन सब ऐक्ट्स को तबाह करती है, सेबाटेज करती है।

मै कहना चाहता हू कि सैंट्रल लैंड रिफार्म कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद हमारी पार्टी मे भी बात चली, यहा भी चली, लेकिन अभी तक हर जगह यह बहस चल रही है कि स्टैन्डर्ड एकड किसको कहते है, या यह जो जमीन है वह इस किस्म की है जो इसके अन्दर नही आता, फिर इवैल्युएशन कैसे होगा। कोई कहता है कि उसकी आमदनी देख लीजिये इस तरह से पुराने चक्कर फिर शुरू हो गये है। सूबे जो है वह अपना बोझ सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पर डालते है। कहते है कि इन्दिरा जी गाइड करे, सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट गाइड करे कि क्या सीलिंग होनी चाहिये। सीलिंग का झगडा फिर उठ रहा है और बनी बनाई चीजो को सेबाटेज किया जा रहा है। एम० पी० लोग पूरी तरह जोर लगा कर मखौल उडाते है। क्या हमारी काग्रेस पार्टी पहले से उनको पूरी तरह कविन्स करके नही लाती ? काग्रेस पार्टी का प्रोग्राम बन चुका है। काग्रेस पालियामेंट्री पार्टी का रेजोल्यूशन है और वह एक नतीजे पर पहुच कर यहा यह बातें लाई। लेकिन फिर भी उसका विरोध उसी पार्टी के लोगों द्वारा किया जा रहा है। कोई मखौल उडाता है कि लैंडलेस लोगों का क्या होगा, कोई मखौल उड़ा कर कहता है कि गरीबी हटाओ। यह सब बातें एक मैजारिटी पार्टी के लिये, जिसकी गवर्नमेंटे करीब करीब सभी सूबों में है, शोभनीय नहीं हैं।

मैं यहां पर पंजाब की मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। पंजाब में जो इर्रिगेटेड लैंड है उसमें से

सिर्फ 1 परसेंट है जो गवर्नमेंट की कैनाल इर्रिगेटेड है। यह बहुत देर से वजूद में है लेकिन पता नही क्या बात है कि कैनाल मे पानी नही आता। इसमे गडबर्ड। भी होती है। बड़े लोग पानी ले जाते हैं, जिनको खाई जाती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि कुछ लोग अपने ट्यूब वेल भी लगाते हैं और कैनाल का पानी भी लेते है। लेकिन जैसा कहा जाता है आप इश्यारेन्स के बारे मे, वह आप इश्यारेन्स के नुक्ते नजर से अपने ट्यूब वेल भी लगाते है और अगर कैनाल में पानी नही आता तो ट्यूब वेल से गुजारा कर के अपनी फसल भी बनाते है।

अब क्या हो रहा है। एक तो वहा कैनाल इरिगेशन है और दूसरे ट्यूबवेल इरिगेशन है। जहा तक ट्यूबवेलों का ताल्लुक है लोगो ने उनका उखाडना शुरू कर दिया है और यह आम बात हो रही है। वहा पर डाइवोर्स भी हो रहे है, डिस्प भी अलग किए जा रहे है। यह सब इसलिए किया जा रहा है ताकि इस सीलिंग के मामले को सैबाटाज किया जा सके। जो ट्यूबवैल उन लोगों ने लगाए है उनको गवर्नमेंट से लोन ले कर लगाया है और उनके वास्ते कई सहूलियतें उनको मिली है। बिजली भी उनको उनके वास्ते दी गई है। ट्यूबवेल को जो अलग किया जा रहा है, यह एक मखौल की बात है। हम तो कहेगे कि जानबूझ कर एस्केपिज्म की पालिसी अख्त्यार की जा रही है। लैंड सीलिंग न हो सके, इसके वास्ते एक और एस्केपिज्म का रास्ता निकाला जा रहा है। पंजाब मे 41 परसेंट लैंड ट्यूबवैल्ज से इरिगेट होती है और कैनालल्ज से सिर्फ एक परसेंट होती है। अभी अभी पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर का एक बयान आया है कि सीलिंग से जमीन की और अर्बन प्रापर्टी की सीलिंग से सिर्फ तीन परसेंट लोग पंजाब मे एफेक्टिड होंगे, तीन परसेंट पर इसका असर पड़ेगा। अगर सिर्फ तीन परसेंट पर इसका असर पड़ना है तो फिर इसको सैबोटाज करने या इसमे से निकलने के नए ढंग सोचने की क्या जरूरत है। बजाय इसके कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के फैसले पर अमल हो अब नौ स्लो की एक कमेटी मुकर्रर कर दी गई है। यह नई कमेटी है। पहली का खात्मा हुआ और अब नई बन गई है। पहलो ने ही काफी एजम्पशंज दे दिये थे। अब फैमिली का डैफानीशन दुबारा होगा और बताया जाएगा कि फैमिली किसको कहते है। उसमे लूपहोल्ज रखे जायेंगे। यह हो भी रहा है। बड़े लड़के के लिए अलग पाच एकड़ छोड़ दिये जाये ऐसा कहा जा रहा है। इस तरह से नई नई किस्म की उसमे खामिया रखी जा रही है। इससे यही खतरा है कि लैंड सीलिंग का जो नारा चल रहा था इसको पूरी तरह से तबाह कर दिया जाएगा।

अब मै एक दो छोटी छोटी बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हू। डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट की सरहद में एक छावनी है। उसको एक्सटैंड किया जा रहा है। एक्सटैंशन के लिए एग्रिकल्चरल लैंड को लिया जा रहा है और उसके लिए सात हजार से दस हजार की एकड़ के हिसाब से मुआवजा देना पड़ेगा। एक किलोमीटर की दूरी पर भी नही बल्कि सात सौ मीटर की दूरी पर एक फारेस्ट वेस्ट लैंड है करीब पच्चीस स्क्वेयर किलोमीटर, उसको नही लिया जा रहा है। एग्रिकलचरल लैंड को ले कर चार सौ फैमिलीज को तबाह किया जा रहा है, उनको हटाया जा रहा है। जो जमीन दस रुपये की एकड़ या बारह रुपये की एकड़ या नामिनल प्राइसपर खरीदी जा सकती है और जो 960 एकड़ के करीब है और जिसको ले कर इस छावनी को एक्टेंड किया जा सकता है उसको लेने के बजाय एक गाव को जिसमे चार बस्तिया है उनको उजाड़ा जा रहा है और उसको ले कर इसको एक्सटैंड किया जा रहा है। यह नही होना चाहिये।

17.29 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अध्यक्ष महोदय आपका जितना समय था उससे आप ने ढाई गुना ले लिया है। साढ़े पाच बजे मिनिस्टर को स्टेटमेंट करना है। आप एक मिनट मे खत्म करे।

श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतंत्र : इसी तरह से बहुत से फौजियों को नेफा में जमीन दी गई थी। वे पैंशनर हैं। उनको वहां बसाया गया था। लेकिन वह जमीन पथरीली थी। उनको वहां से आउस्ट कर दिया गया है और वे मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं। उनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

करनाल में एक बाका हुआ है। पांच सौ से ऊपर फैमिलीज को वहां बसाया गया था, उनको जमीन दी गई थी अठारह बीस साल पहले। उसको उन्होंने बोया, आबाद किया। अब उनको वहां से फिर निकाला जा रहा है। इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाकी फिर कभी कह लेना।

श्री तेजासिंह स्वतंत्र : ला एण्ड आर्डर के बारे में एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं। पंजाब में 75 आदमियों को विदाउट ट्रायल एरेस्ट कर के रखा गया। अब हरियाणा में एक नया दौर शुरू हुआ है। जींद के इलाके में पुलिस ने एक गांव में जा कर छापा मारा एक कसबे में डकैतों की शकल में। इस चीज की तरफ भी आप ध्यान दें।

17.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ALLEGED MANHANDING OF MEMBER BY WILLINGDON HOSPITAL STAFF

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANRAR DIKSHIT) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a young boy was involved in a car accident this morning in the North Avenue. He was taken to the Casualty Department of the Willingdon Hospital. The boy's uncle, an hon. Member of this House, was informed that the boy was not given adequate treatment. Therefore, the hon. Member himself went to the Hospital along with the boy. He wanted to go inside the Casualty Department but an official on duty at the gate stopped his entry. He was not permitted entry even after the Member had disclosed his identity. When the hon. Member insisted on going inside and meet the doctor, the Member is alleged to have been manhandled. It is also alleged that the doctor on duty misbehaved with the Member of Parliament.

When this matter came to our notice this forenoon, Shri Chattopadhyaya, the Minister of State, himself proceeded to the Hospital to ascertain the facts. On reaching the Hospital, he found that a section of the employees had abstained from attending to their duties and gave him a different version.

We have directed the District Magistrate, Delhi, to hold an inquiry to ascertain all the facts and to furnish a report indicating precisely the persons responsible for the alleged misbehaviour.

I would like to assure the House that Government takes serious notice of such misbehaviour and, on the basis of the report of the District Magistrate, necessary and appropriate action will be initiated.

The police have already registered a criminal case in this connection and investigations are in progress.

I am deeply distressed over it and I sincerely regret this unfortunate incident. I would like to mention in this connection that we propose to look into the working of the Casualty Department of the Hospital with a view to effecting such improvements as will be necessary.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): The doctor who is alleged to have misbehaved should be transferred at once from the Hospital so that he may not influence witnesses there. The man who misbehaved should also be transferred. If you are not going to suspend him, at least, he must be transferred immediately and removed from the scene. *(Interruptions)*

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस सदन में दो वर्जन आए। सुबह माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने एक बात कही कि यदि माननीय सदस्य को पुलिस का प्रोटेक्शन न मिला होता तो आज उनकी जान कहां गई होती इसका कोई भरोसा नहीं था...

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) : ये लव्ज मेरे नहीं थे।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : यह बात

माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कही जो रेकार्ड पर है। उसको देख कर तब उसे रेफ्यूट करे।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि अब यह प्राइमाफेसी केस प्रूव हो गया कि डाक्टर ने मिसबिहेव किया और मैनहैंडिल किया तो अभी तक डाक्टर को क्यो नही सस्पैंड किया गया ? डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट बाद मे एन्क्वायरी करेगे, पहले डाक्टर को सस्पेंड होना चाहिए। यह बडा सीरियस मैटर है। इस सदन मे माननीय श्री गुजराल बैठे हुए है। उनके साथ भी इस तरह की घटना हो चुकी है। यह पहली घटना नही है। इसके पहले भी ऐसी घटनाए हो चुकी है। अध्यक्ष महोदय आप आज यदि हमारा प्राटेक्शन नही करेगे, माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जो यहा बैठी हुई हैं, वह प्रोटेक्शन नही करेगी तो कौन करेगा? सबसे जो दुख की बात है वह यह कि माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी को गाली दी गई माननीय स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री जी को गाली दी गई (**व्यवधान**) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से निवेदन करूगा कि माननीय मन्त्री जी या माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी उस डाक्टर को सस्पैंड करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और क्यो नही सस्पैंड किया ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे (खलीलाबाद) माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, यह मसला इस सदन के मान-सम्मान की रक्षा का है तथा बहुत ही गम्भीर मसला है। जब शैलानी जी ने कहा कि मै इसकी शिकायत अपने माननीय स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री जी से करूगा तो डाक्टर ने कहा—जाइये, हम आप को देख लेगे। जब उन्होने कहा कि मै इसकी शिकायत माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी से करूगा तो डाक्टर ने कहा—यहा 700 ससद् सदस्य आते हैं, सब लोग यही धमकी देते है।

मान्यवर, अगर वहा हमारे माननीय ससदीय मन्त्री जी मौजूद न होते तो इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य आज उठ गये होते। मैं ने यह भी सुना है और देखा है कि वहा पर सरकार को गुमराह करने का इन डाक्टरों ने एक षडयन्त्र सा रचा है। डाक्टर लोगों ने पहले तो फोर्थ क्लास के कर्मचारियो से हडताल कराई और उसके बाद सरकार को अपनी मुट्ठी मे करने के लिये ये डाक्टर लोग धमकी दे कर स्ट्राइक पर चले गये। आज सवाल इस सदन के मान-सम्मान का है, आज एक ससद् सदस्य पीटा जाता है, कल दूसरे लोग भी पीटे जायेगे। माननीय ससद कार्य मन्त्री जी को बतलाना चाहिये था—जब ये वहा पर गये और इनको पहचाना नही गया और इन्होने कहा कि मै ससद कार्य मन्त्री हू, तो उन्होने कहा—जाइये, अभी एक नेता साहब पीटे गये है, आप बहुत बड नेता बने है, आपकी भी यही हालत बनेगी जो एम० पी० साहब की हुई है

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR I want to refute it

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे यह सवाल बडा गम्भीर है, ऐसे हास्पिटल को बन्द कर देना चाहिये, जहा इस प्रकार का व्यवहार होता है, जहा ससद सदस्यो का मान रक्षा नही हो सकता, हमे ऐसे हास्पिटल की जरूरत नही आज देश मे बहुत से डाक्टर बेकार हैं, गली-गली मे घूम रहे है, अगर यहा के डाक्टर धमकी दे कर ससद सदस्यो के साथ इस प्रकार का व्यवहार करना चाहते है (**व्यवधान**)

श्री उमा शकर दीक्षित अध्यक्ष महोदय पहले जो घटना श्री गुजराल जी के सम्बन्ध मे हुई थी, उसकी जाच की गई और जाच मे जब वह बात सिद्ध हो गई तो उस डाक्टर के साथ तत्काल कार्यवाही की गई

अनेक माननीय सदस्य क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाडे : ट्रान्सफर कर दिया गया होगा।

श्री उमा शकर दीक्षित . जी नही। उसको सर्विस से बरखास्त कर दिया गया, इसलिये कि वह टेम्परेरी सर्विस थी और उसके साथ वह कार्यवाही की जा सकती थी और वह बात सिद्ध हो गई थी।

इस मामले मे जो दूसरी बात कही गई

[श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित]

है—हमारे राज्य मन्त्री जी को जो बाते कही गई है, मैं उनका वर्णन इसमे देना नही चाहता। हम यह नही चाहते कि हमारी समद का जो मदस्य है, उसका जो विवरण है, उसका जो कथन है, उसको डिस्प्यूट करे। उन्होने जो कहा है उसका साराश आपके सामने निवेदित कर दिया है। वहा जो दूसरी बाते कही गई हैं—कुछ कम या कुछ ज्यादा—हम उनको स्वीकार नही कर सकते और न बिना जाच किये दानो तरफ की, अपनी कोई राय इस स्टेज पर, इम स्थिति मे देना चाहते हैं, क्योकि अगर हम पहले ही राय कायम कर लें तो फिर जाच का कोई प्रश्न नही उठता। इसलिय इसका अर्थ यह नही है कि इसमे जो स्थिति है उसको नही मान रहे हैं। लेकिन अगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट की यह राय होगी (व्यवधान) प्राइमा—फैसी केस सस्पेन्शन का है ता हम तत्काल सस्पेन्शन का आर्डर देंगे—डाक्टर या दूसरे कर्मचारियो के सम्बन्ध मे।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी तब तक कम से कम उसका ट्रान्सफर ता कर दीजिये (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है—जैसा मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है, उसका सुनने के बाद, इसको यही पर छोडिये, दोबारा जरूरत होगा तो फिर देख लेंगे, लेकिन अभी इस को इतना ही मान लेना चाहिये (**व्यवधान**)

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) The Minister says that an enquiry will be made by a District Magistrate Before the District Magistrate, there would be one Member of Parliament He alone was there, and the doctors and other staff members of the Hospital have made out a case

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT. Sir, on a point of information, he was not alone He went with a number of other persons He was not alone Sir This is not a correct statement There was a Police Officer at a later stage, but, when he wanted to enter, there were four or five other people with him.

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह समस्या बडी गम्भीर है, इसको अभी छोड दीजिए और बाद मे इस विचार करके जो आप समझेंगे वह करेंगे लेकिन इसको ज्यादा पेचीदा न बनाइये क्योकि यह मसला बहुत गम्भीर है। इसी जगह पर इसको छोडिए, बाद मे फिर देखेंगे। (**व्यवधान**) मैं आप लोगो से निवेदन करता हू कि इसको यही छोडिए।

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) I want to make a submission, Sir

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) You permitted me Sir.

MR SPEAKER Now we resume the debate on the Finance Bill Shri Ram Sekhar Prasad Singh

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I do not want to complicate the issue

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) The doctor should be first suspended and then only the enquiry should be held

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको सलाह दी है कि इसके आगे मत जाइये।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Please allow me three minutes only. In the morning as the custodian of the honour and privilege of the members of this House, you rightly pointed out that if even elected Members of Parliament are treated this way, what will happen to the common people

अध्यक्ष महोदय जब रिपोर्ट आयेगी तब उसके बाद मागेंगे।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I am not happy when the honour of a member of the House is insulted and as it has been stated, *prima facie* he was man-handled. As you have rightly pointed out, I do not want the honour of any individual level—the honour of the Class IV employees is not less than the honour of the Members of Parliament—I consider at an individual level the honour of any individual, between two individuals, is equal As even in the morning, it has been rightly pointed out by you, the member is the elected representative of the people that means when he is insulted, the honour of the people is insulted. Therefore, I would submit to you

that it is not proper that such an inquiry should be entrusted to a District magistrate. I request you, as I said in the morning, that you yourself constitute an enquiry committee to go into matter and bring out all the facts and submit it to the house.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामीजी, आपसे भी मैं प्रार्थना करता हू कि आप बैठिए ।

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी (हमीरपुर) : मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि अगर ऐसी हालत रही तो देश मे बहुत बड़ी अराजकता फैल जायगी हमारे सिर के नीचे एक एम० पी० मारा जाता है, अधिकारी लोग बदमाशी करते है और षडयन्त्र रच रहे है । हम कोई निर्णय नही कर पाते है । एक एम० पी० के निर्णय को आप मेजिस्ट्रेट को देते है यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है । मै आपको एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना हू । यह एक विदेशी घटना है । वहा पर एक स्त्री और पुरुष साथ साथ जा रहे थे । एक पुलिस वाले ने देखा और कहा कि स्त्री बड़ी सुन्दर है, कोई बदमाश आदमी उसे अपने साथ लिए जा रहा है । उसने जाकर पुरुष से पूछा कि यह औरत किसकी है । तब पुरुष ने कहा कि मेरी स्त्री है । फिर औरत से पूछा गया क्या यह तुम्हारा पति है तो उसने कहा हां मेरा पति है । उसके बाद पुलिस वाले ने कहा कि नही, यह तुम्हारा आदमी नहीं है और उसके एक चाटा मारा । फिर उस स्त्री को जबर्दस्ती अपने साथ ले गया । वहा के गृह मंत्री ने जो घटना स्थिति को देख रहे थे, उस स्त्री को छुडवाया और उसे छुड़वा कर के दूसरे दिन अपना इस्तीफा दे दिया और कहा कि अधिकारियों मे ऐसी बुरी नियत कैसे आ गई । मैं चाहता हूं कि कोई ताजा दिमाग आकर इस काम को सम्हाले । तो प्रजातन्त्र की ऐसी परम्परा रही है । मैं कहता हूं अगर यह बात सही है तो दीक्षित जी को भी इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I make a submission ?

MR. SPEAKER : Not now. I am not allowing any more discussion on it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am not going out of the way. I am not going out of the rules. Since the fact has been that there would be a magisterial inquiry, it means, some *prima facie* case (*An hon. Member* : alleged)..has come to the notice of the Government. In that event, for impartial inquiry the doctor must be suspended. It is a judicial concept. It is a norm. To meet the ends of justice he must be suspended. It is my prayer

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I seek your indulgence to make a submission on this ?

MR. SPEAKER : May I request you kindly to sit down ?

SHRI C. M STEPHEN : There is a question of principle involved in this which I want to submit to you and to the House. You may take any decision But according to me, there is a question of fundamental principle which is involved here.

MR. SPEAKER : We are not taking any decision We have heard the statement. Afterwards we will see

SHRI C. M STEPHEN : No, let me make my submission, because, I feel, a matter of conscience, a matter of principle, is involved in this. There are two aspects of the question.

MR SPEAKER : Please take your seat. I will give you opportunity later on, not now.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : You may kindly hear me because there is a question of principle that is involved here. A Member of Parliament went to the hospital in the assistance of another person. It is an accident that he was his nephew. When he want, he met with a certain experience. He made a complaint to the Government. He comes to the floor of this House and at the Bar of this House and he makes certain statements with all sense of responsibility, as an elected Member of the Sovereign Parliament of India. The question is whether the statement made by him is acceptable as a *prima facie* correct statement or not. Now, what happens is this. He is put in the dock along with some other people. Nothing is being done. It would have been far better for him if he did not make a statement before this Parliament. Because, as things are, he stands completely discharged. The question is whether when a Member of Parliament make a statement with

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

all sense of responsibility you can accept his statement as a *prima facie* correct statement or not. If you accept the position that he is making a *prima facie* statement, then, what is the action to be taken ?

MR. SPEAKER : I really wonder why you are saying this. You are a lawyer. Why are you talking like that ? If you were not a lawyer, I could have understood. Being a lawyer, you know the legal consequences. Contempt does not matter here when investigation is already going on.

AN HON. MEMBER : Two lawyers do not agree.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : My point is the investigation has started after the statement was made here. Parliament was seized of the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : It is an important matter. It should not be lost in emotion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : It is a question of breach of privilege of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I have no notice of privilege. This matter should not be lost in emotion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I am not talking in emotion ; I am arguing my case.

MR. SPEAKER : You are not arguing before a court.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : It is a question of privilege of the House. It is a question of contempt of the House. The Member submitted a statement at 11 O' clock. We are seized of this matter. The investigation started after the statement was made here.

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ? Kindly sit down.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Kindly hear me. I started ; let me complete my point. I am only stating one point.

The first point is that now that there is a *prima facie* case, it must be expected that pending inquiry, the man concerned has got to be proceeded against and suspended.

The second point concerns Government and you, Sir. A Member of Parliament, as a Member of Parliament, in exercise of his parliamentary functions to inquire into an allegation, goes to a public institution and he is assaulted after he has been identified as a Member of Parliament. I submit that this is breach of privilege of a Member of this House and a contempt of this House. You have got to be seized of this matter and proceedings against the person concerned should be started accordingly

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : We are humble servants of the people. The benefit of natural justice should be available to every citizen of India. We cannot be the complainant and also the judge. So, we should have the matter investigated and we should have the full benefit of the investigation report.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh. He will take part now in the debate on the Finance Bill.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : I would like to make one submission In the morning you told the House that the Member was there in the hospital. But after one minute, he was here How could he come here ?

Secondly, it is not a question of a Member of Parliament only ; it is not a question of the Doctor only ; but it is a case between a citizen and another citizen. For matters like this, the person should have been behind the bars, because it was an assault, and it was an attempted murder, but we are still thinking what to do. This is very clear.

MR. SPEAKER : May I ask you to sit down ?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : A parliamentary committee should go into the matter, not a district magistrate.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ramsekhar Prasad Singh. I have called him already.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : एक छोटी सी बात केवल आपके निवेदन मे लाना चाहता हू। कल पूरे भारत में और दुनिया मे यह अखबार जायेगा 'एम० पी० बीटन अप बाइ हास्पिटल स्टाफ' तो इसकी कौन सी प्रतिक्रिया होगी ? जिन लोगों ने पीटा उनके प्रति इतना छोटा कार्य भी नहीं किया गया कि उनको सस्पेंड किया जाए। ... (व्यवधान) सदस्यों के जीवन के लिए, भारतीय नागरिकों

के नाम पर, डेमोक्रेसी के नाम पर अब यह योजना होनी चाहिए कि उनको सस्पेंड होना चाहिए।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे आप के पास फोन आया था विलिंगडन हास्पिटल से कि मेलानी जी आप से कुछ बात करना चाहते हैं। आपने फोन पर कहा कि सदन का समय हो गया है, मैं सदन मे जा रहा हू। उसके बाद आपने देखा कि मेलानी जी यहा मौजूद थे। आप तक को गुमराह करने की कोशिश विलिंगडन हास्पिटल में की गई। न्याय यह हो रहा है कि कलक्टर इक्वायरी करेगा। (**व्यवधान**) कलक्टर इक्वायरी क्या करेगा? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि उसको सस्पेंड किया जाए, उसके बाद भी कोई कार्यवाही आगे की जाए। यही आपसे प्रार्थना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप बैठिये। जो भी बाते है आपने कर ली और इसके बाद मंत्री जो ने अपना स्टेटमेंट दे दिया। इसके बाद इस पोजीशन को दोबारा देख कर सारी जाच करके जो भी होगा उसके मुताबिक किया जाय, अब इसमे आगे बात नही जानी चाहिए।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): In the interest of all and so that justice may be done even to the persons concerned, it is an elementary principle of natural justice as well as of law, as you are well aware, that when there is a *prima facie* case against a person, he should not be at the post where he would be able to influence the judicial process. Therefore, it would, I repeat, be in the interest of all if the Minister agrees to have the guilty person, against whom there is a *prima facie* case, suspended pending inquiry.

Another thing: The inquiry should be a judicial one. In circumstances where the honour of the Members of Parliament, in fact, the entire Parliament, is involved—otherwise, tomorrow as my hon friend pointed out, we will be held up to ridicule before the whole country, the entire House, as it were, would be held up to ridicule—if we want to safeguard it, let us have a judicial inquiry and not a magisterial inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I have already called the next speaker on the Finance Bill. It is only a few minutes left to 6 P.M. I therefore adjourn the House to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17 57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 17, 1972/ Vaisakha 27, 1894 (Saka)

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